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BILL TO IMPROVE TERMINAL PROPERTY DIES IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY AMID A STORM OF CRITICISM

Afternoon Session Was Given Over to Recrimination on the Floor.

LAST ATTEMPT TO PUSH DEPOT HAS BEEN MADE

The Remainder of the Session, Two Days, Will Be Devoted, in All Likelihood, to the Passage of General and Local Bills.

THE house end of the general assembly of Georgia has refused to agree to the improvement of the state's terminal property in this city.

The depot bill is a dead issue at this session of the legislature. Its complete demise was pronounced by the legislative doctors and men of science constituting the house of representatives when they gathered around the body of the bill at the night session and realized with varying and conflicting emotions that the final chance for resuscitation had gone.

Neither at the afternoon or night session was the depot bill reached, or even approached by the house, although at the afternoon session the splendid record for filibustering, with which the brow of the house has been entwined, as with a wreath, was appropriately added to and enlarged upon in all its dimensions.

It is now too late for the measure to get through the senate, even though it succeeded in passing the house, and were this not the case, it is very probable that the steering committee would make no further attempt to place the bill on its passage. The house has a great deal of work to do, and remarkably little time in which to do it. The senate has taken a long rest with a commendable fortitude, and watched with patience the gyrations of the lower house under the spell of the furious favored minority. There are now on the clerk's desk to be acted on before next Saturday night at 12 o'clock over 300 measures of a general and local character, including a great many more that should be passed at this session than will be passed.

Of all the sessions of the general assembly of Georgia, that of the house held yesterday afternoon is regarded by many of its members as one of the most remarkable. Member after member took the floor, either to a question of personal privilege or to debate a pending appeal from the decision of the chair. Personalities were largely dealt in. Recognizing that even at that time the depot bill was practically dead, members rose one after another to respond to the unasked question: "Who delayed the work of the house in order to defeat the depot bill?"

The question was answered in deep voice and shrill voice; with the flourish of finished gesture and with no gesture at all; but in the end it was answered at last to the satisfaction of those who, being indifferent to the matter, wished to see the work of the general assembly go forward at last.

Representative Slaton, of Fulton, sounded the note of the majority in rising to a question of personal privilege.

"In the years to come," declared he, "I shall look back with personal pride to this session of the general assembly, when I made the effort to improve the terminal property of the state."

Minority Makes Charges.

The leaders of the minority sat restive under the implication and occasionally made charge that they had delayed the business of business. In equally heated fashion they charged the blame for delay on the members of the majority, who had continually, they said, foisted the depot bill on the house when the majority knew that the house would not stand for it.

There will be, therefore, no more efforts to place the depot bill on its passage at least at this session, and under such circumstances it is probable, although not certain, that the two days remaining will be devoted strictly to business.

The minority charged the majority of the house with having impeded the progress of the business of the assembly, and the majority poured into the ranks of the minority a withering fire of facts and figures, placing upon them the burden of having delayed the work of the session.

Speaker Little reminded the house repeatedly that its time was fast expiring, that the minority seemed to entertain the fear that the ghost of the depot bill might at any moment make its unwonted appearance in their midst and mock the house board while the majority clung to the hope that one more chance at least might be left to the ill fated depot measure. Every side appeared to take particular notice of the passage of time.

In view of the failure of the house to get to work in the afternoon a large number of members were in favor of having no night session at all, for fear that meeting would be only a waste of time. The house listened to a serious debate as to the advisability of coming back at all, and finally yielded to the soothing argument administered by the member from Fayette, Mr. Blalock. "It is true," said the member from Fayette county, "that the afternoon has been wasted and there is seemingly no end to the session, but (raising his voice to a note of assurance and hope) while there is life, we know there is hope." And accepting with simple faith the assurance thrown out by the member from Fayette the house got its nerve together and voted to come back for a night session.

The Morning Session.

When the house convened yesterday morning the steering committee returned a report recommending that the two measures over which the minority had filibustered the afternoon before, providing one of them for authority to be vested in the governor to borrow as much as $200,000 with which to supply casual deficiencies, and the other, by Mr. Johnson, of Bartow, to provide the ways and means for a sinking fund of $100,000. Both the bill and the resolution were passed without objection.

Speaker Little announced that the next thing in order was the appeal from the decision of the chair taken by Mr. Hardwick, of Washington, the evening before on the construction placed by the chair on house rule thirty-one. The member from Washington entered a strong protest against the decision of the speaker, holding that a bare majority of the house could no more say that rule 31 meant that members could explain their votes only on main questions than that rule 31 could be deliberately amended by a majority of the house. He considered the question one involving the liberty and independence of the body and he called on the house to overrule the decision of the chair.

Depot Bill on the Outskirts.

At this point in the proceedings the minority seemed to entertain the fear that the depot bill was hovering in the vicinity and ready to be sprung on the house by the steering committee. A resolution providing for the relief of A. J. Delk, by Mr. Harper, of Wayne, was before the house, and the senior member from Bibb took the floor evidently with the intention of holding it until the adjournment hour arrived. Mr. Hall continued to speak on the resolutions for some twenty minutes when he was compelled, as he stated afterwards, to take his seat on account of exhaustion. The alarm developed, however, to be a false one, for at that time the steering committee had no idea of putting the depot bill on its passage.

Two important measures considered by the house at the morning session were those by Mr. Knowles, of Floyd, to require assessment insurance companies to make deposits of $5,000 before doing business in the state, and by Mr. Steed, of Taylor, to amend the law taxing telegraph companies in the state. The former was passed unanimously and the latter was laid on the table.

Representative Reid, of Campbell, spoke for the majority and in defense of the ruling of the chair. He protested that the majority ought to know what it was doing; that in holding, under rule 31, that members could only explain their votes on main questions, the chair was plainly construing the rule and not attempting to amend it.

The house sustained the decision of the speaker on the parliamentary point by a vote of 97 to 81.

Members Tender Resignations.

Displeased at the reports turned in by the steering committee on which they constituted the minority, Representatives Hardwick, Thompson, of Dooly, and Johnson, of Bartow, tendered their resignations as members of the committee, one at a time, yesterday morning. Speaker Little regretted the resignation of the committeemen, but announced that their successors would be appointed as soon as possible in order not to delay the work of the house.

Representative Mitchell, of Thomas, introduced a resolution to abolish rule 34, the rule providing that amendments cannot be laid on the table. Speaker Little held that under the rules the resolution would have to lie over one day.

Mr. Felder, of Bibb, sent to the clerk's desk a resolution construing rule 136 to read that bills can be read on the same day in both houses of the general assembly. This resolution was adopted.

The Afternoon Session.

Mr. Felder, of Bibb, moved to dispense with the roll call, and on this motion Mr. Hardwick called for the yeas and

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DEPOT CONTRACT MAY BE EXTENDED BY THE ROADS

With the measure calling for the construction of a new depot on the property of the state, dead or practically so, in the house of representatives, the opportunity offered by the railroads under the terms of the bill is no longer open.

The agreement entered into between the representatives of the various roads and the members of the especial legislative commission carried with it the provision that the new station on the site of the present one should be in process of construction by 1901, otherwise the contract to pay a rental amounting to 6 per cent on the cost of the depot would not be binding. With the depot bill defeated this is the situation in which the state finds itself relative to its terminal property.

State Road Might Lose Its Connections.

The indications point to action of a decisive nature on the part of more than one railroad system entering Atlanta. The Southern stands ready to build its own depot on its own property, or well authenticated rumor goes for nothing. This fact alone, it is said, would not bring regret to the minds of state officials were it not for the danger that the Southern in its departure from the old carshed might carry with it other roads whose through connection is regarded as absolutely essential to the well being of the Western and Atlantic.

One of the questions before the members of the general assembly just now is whether or not the roads will go ahead with the construction of their own station or agree to extend the verbal contract to take a state-built depot at the 6 per cent rental for another year.

In the interest of harmony there will very probably be no more mention of the depot bill at the present session. The passage of the bill by the house at the last moment would insure its reception at the hands of the senate when the second session convenes. This action by the house would in all likelihood delay the work in the few hours remaining and should the railroads agree to an extension of the contract there would be no real necessity for passing the measure through the house at this session.

A Proposition Made to the State Alone.

The extention of private offers to accept the contract with the railroads at the hands of the state has brought forth the fact that the railroads are dealing not with private individuals, but with the state itself, and that what they have offered to the state does not apply to other parties.

The depot bill, which was defeated by dilatory tactics, it can be briefly stated, came not as the suggestion of the city or people of Atlanta, but from a commission composed, among others, of Governor Allen D. Candler, Attorney General Joseph M. Terrell and Special Attorney E. T. Brown. After a study of the situation surrounding the terminal property in Atlanta and after reaching the conclusion that under the terms of the lease with the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, the lessee could not be made to keep the depot in better condition than it was being kept, the members of the commission who had given to the subject over two years' study, unanimously returned a recommendation—nay, an appeal—that the depot be constructed under the terms of the bill which met with such fierce and unrelenting opposition.

LONE ROBBER HOLDS UP TRAIN

Engineer, Fireman, Conductor and Mail Agent Handled.

HIGHWAYMAN USES PISTOL

Conductor Seriously Wounded, While the Postal Clerk's Face Is Badly Powder Burned—Mail Pouches are Robbed.

New Orleans, La., December 13.—The south-bound Illinois Central fast mail due here at 7:15 p. m. was held up and robbed by a lone train robber about one mile above the upper limits of the city tonight. Though some of the train crew say they saw four or more men concealed in the bushes, only one man figured in the action, and his booty consisted of only one registered mail pouch from Durant, Miss., and six other registered letters from points between Cairo and New Orleans. Conductor Kinnebrew was shot in the groin and J. C. Parker, railway mail clerk, has his left eye powder burned by a shot directed at his head. The robber got on the train it is supposed, at some point above the city, and after passing Kenner, the last stop before the train arrives in New Orleans, he climbed over to the engine and covered the engineer and fireman, and brought the train to a standstill. When the conductor came forward to see what

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DAVIS AMENDMENT IS TACKED TO THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY

Senate Makes It Plain That Present Arrangement Does Not Suit.

VOTE ON THE CHANGE PROVED SIGNIFICANT

Administration Leaders Fear the Chances for Adoption of Original Paper Are Decidedly Slim—Other Amendments Are Sure.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, December 13.—(Special.)—By a vote of 65 to 17, the senate today adopted the Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and immediately afterwards adjourned. The prompt adjournment of the senate was due to fear on the pair of those in charge of the treaty that if a vote on that document was then taken it would fail to secure the necessary two-thirds, for it was clear that the temper of the senate was in favor of changing the treaty very materially or rejecting it altogether. Men who are in favor of ratificating of the treaty and those who are opposed to it voted for the amendment and the result is, therefore, no criterion by which to judge the fate of the amended document. It is no secret, however, that Senator Lodge and other administration leaders feel that the chances of ratification even with the Davis amendment are much less than they have heretofore believed. They have taken it for granted up to now that the Davis amendment was the only thing necessary to pacify the opposition, and with that adopted they would be promptly ratified. Now, however, they fear they must consent to the adoption of a number of other amendments, if they wish to get the treaty through at all. In order to secure ratification they must have fifty-eight votes.

The temper of the senate as was disclosed by the vote today and in the debates which have taken place in executive session, seems to be in favor of several other radical changes as a condition to ratification.

There is no question that a good many senators would be much better pleased to see the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated and to have this country go ahead with the building of the canal without consulting Great Britain in any way. There is no politics in this opposition to the treaty, but prominent senators of both parties take that stand. Senator Elkins, who is one of the strongest republicans, believes it would be better to have no treaty at all, and so does Senator Bacon, who is one of the most active democrats on the foreign relations committee and who, as such, has taken a very prominent part in the fight over the treaty which has been behind closed doors. Senator Bacon is willing to vote for the treaty with the Davis amendment if he can get nothing better, in order to facilitate the construction of the canal; but he will vote for several of the other amendments which have been proposed—all of which he believes will contribute to the complete Americanization of the canal. He thinks it likely that the treaty will be further amended and that unless the administration is willing to accept it with further amendments, it will be extremely difficult to secure the necessary two-thirds vote in the senate. Senator Money's resolution recommending to the president that negotiations be entered into for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and assuring him that such negotiations will meet the approval of the senate would probably secure a majority vote were it not for the desire of leading republicans to support the president and secretary of state.

Senator Elkins has introduced an amendment striking out the seventh section of the second article, that which con-

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J. GUNBY JORDAN NAMED RAILROAD COMMISSIONER

HON. J. GUNBY JORDAN, of Columbus, has been appointed railroad commissioner to succeed Chairman T. C. Crenshaw, whose term of office expires October 15, 1901.

The appointment will come in the nature of a complete surprise, as it was not thought the announcement would be made until next year. Chairman Crenshaw was an avowed candidate for reappointment, and his friends seemed to feel confident that he would get it. Among other men who were spoken of for the place was Commissioner of Agriculture Stevens, but owing to the fact that he was not a railroad man his appointment was out of the question. The law requires that the commission shall be composed of a railroad man, a lawyer and a business man.

The appointment of Mr. Jordan will be learned with general pleasure by a wide circle of friends throughout the state. Mr. Jordan is well known through his former connection with the Georgia Midland and Gulf railroad, and is in every way qualified for the position. At one time he was a member of the commission. He is at present identified with the Eagle and Phenix cotton mills of Columbus.

The appointment went to the senate yesterday morning and will doubtless be confirmed today.

PRELATES FAVOR ARMY CANTEEN

Senate Committee Still Considers Reorganization Bill.

FEATURES ARE DISCUSSED

Archbishop Ireland and Bishop McGoldrick Declare the Temperance Plan Cannot Be Successfully Carried Out.

Washington, December 13.—In the senate committee on military affairs today the hearing on the army reorganization bill was continued and in addition to a number of army officers, Archbishop Ireland and Bishop McGoldrick were heard. The two prelates spoke only on the provision of the bill prohibiting the establishment of canteens or post exchanges. Both of them pronounced the provision unwise and expressed the opinion that the canteen is in the interest of the temperance and good morals of the army. Archbishop Ireland based his remarks especially upon his observations of affairs at Fort Snelling, near his home, St. Paul. He said that he was sure from all he had seen and heard among the soldiers that the canteen is a powerful factor in the protection of the soldiers from outside temptations of all kinds, and he did not accept the theory that the canteen brings temptation to the troops that otherwise would not come to them.

The archbishop said further that judging from his observation and experience at Fort Snelling, "it is useless to try to prohibit absolutely the use of liquor. If you try to be too severe and do away with it altogether in the army, the men will find it in ways that are illegal and more harmful."

He added that since the canteen had been established at Fort Snelling fewer men are found drinking outside the reservation than formerly. In former times after pay day at the fort many of the men would be found in St. Paul and the next day many of them would turn up in the police courts. He added:

"I am myself a total abstainer, but when it comes to dealing with the people at large, I think the only satisfactory and successful way is to eliminate the danger as far as possible and to reduce drinking to the minimum—to advocate moderate temperance."

Senator Burrows asked a question concerning the canteen as a temptation to young men in the army who had never drunk before entering the ranks.

"That sort of a man in the army is rather a rare article," the archbishop replied, "but if the rare article does turn up as it may, and if a man is found in the army who has been able to resist the temptations of the saloons in ordinary life I think he will be able to resist the evils of the canteen."

FOUR MASKED MEN TAKE TOWN

Bank in an Ohio Town Is Robbed of $4,000.

Shanesville, O., December 13.—Four masked men, discovered in the act of dynamiting the vaults of John Doerschuck's private bank early today, drove off all who attempted to interfere and got away with between $3,000 and $4,000.

An explosion of nitro-glycerine about 3 o'clock a. m. awakened John Rhodes, who lives opposite the bank. Rhodes saw two men working at the vault doors while two others stood guard at the main entrance of the bank building. Rhodes, revolver in hand, rushed into the street and was met by a volley from the sentinels.

Dozens of the inhabitants appeared only to be greeted by a shower of bullets. The robbers removed the doors of the vault and pried open the money drawers. Dumping the specie into bags, they backed to the railroad tracks and disappeared on a hand car, which they abandoned between here and Baltic. Bloodhounds were secured and a large posse at once started on the trail.

ROBERT MEADOR TO GET OFFICE

Atlanta Young Man To Be Made a Lieutenant.

Washington, December 13.—(Special.)—The president has under consideration the appointment of Robert Lowery Meador, of Atlanta, as second lieutenant in the army. A strong effort is being made to secure his appointment.

Hoke Smith, of Atlanta, spent a few hours here this afternoon. He is on his way home from New York, where he has been on legal business.

Colonel W. L. Scruggs is here, the guest of the Riggs. OHL.

ATTACKED HIS WIFE'S ESCORT

Street Encounter in Washington. Alabamian Is Badly Beaten.

Washington, D. C., December 13.—(Special.)—Herbert Howard, who hails from Alabama, and is chief of a division in the census office, is an inmate of the emergency hospital, as the result of an encounter with a highly jealous and emphatic husband. It seems that the wife of a man named Elmer Woodward was a caller at the house where Howard boarded, and the Alabamian met her there. Her husband, for some reason, became suspicious that all was not as it should be. Last evening Mrs. Woodward called at the house and Howard escorted her to her home, or started to do so, rather. On the way they encountered Woodward, who proceeded to do up the Alabamian, much after the manner of John L. Sullivan in his palmiest days. The police cared for the husband, while the hospital is caring for Howard.

TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE DROWN

Passengers Rush to the Side of a Boat and Cause It To Sink.

Canton, December 13.—The falling overboard of a man from a passenger boat on the West river, near Ho Kau led to a rush of some 400 passengers to the side of the vessel, which caused her to sink, over two hundred persons being drowned.

ARE DIGGING FOR BURIED GOLD

British Troops Searching for Chinese Treasures.

Pekin, December 13.—A few days ago the British troops were notified of the existence of a large amount of treasure twenty miles northwest. Colonel Tullock and a hundred men left today to investigate the truth of the report. Colonel Tullock requested, however, that fifty extra men be detailed. It is believed that a large amount of gold and valuables were buried at that point by persons connected with the Chinese court during the recent flight. The information regarding the treasure was received from a former court official.

CONSERVATIVE ELEMENT WINS

Radical Members of Federation of Labor Are Defeated.

Louisville, Ky., December 13.—The conservative element in the American Federation of Labor was dominant throughout today's proceedings of the convention. Two resolutions championed by the radical element were voted down by overwhelming majorities. One was a bitter pronouncement against trusts and monopolies in general and the other a declaration in favor of the co-operative commonwealth or government ownership and control of all means of production and distribution. For both of these planks were substituted resolutions which were adopted.

ROBBERS BEAT A POSTAL CLERK AND GO THROUGH THE MAIL SACKS

Texarkana, Ark., December 13.—A bold robbery on the Cotton Belt railway occurred today at Bassetts, Tex., thirty miles south of Texarkana, on the train coming north, in which Postal Clerk John N. Dennis was almost killed and the mail pouches of his car rifled of their contents. The amount stolen is not known.

The train left the Bassetts water tank at 6 o'clock a. m., the express and mail cars were separated from the train, but the train crew soon had them coupled up again. In the run from there to Texarkana the coaches were uncoupled twice in a very mysterious manner.

Upon the arrival of the train here the United States transfer clerk went to the door of the mail car and knocked for the postal clerk to open it. No response was given from the inside. Officials then forced an entrance to the car and were astounded to find the clerk, John N. Dennis, stretched upon the floor apparently dead.

A hurried examination showed that the registered packages had been ripped open and robbed of their contents, the most valuable of which was the Waco-Memphis through pouch, containing a large number of valuable packages.

A physician was sent for, and it was found that Dennis was alive but unconscious. An ugly wound in the top of his head told the story. Two hours after he was taken to the hospital he revived enough to give the details of the robbery.

Just as the train parted at Bassetts tank, Dennis went into the vestibule of the mail car to stir up the fire. When he opened the vestibule door he was [illegible] on into a senseless condition. He knew nothing more until he was removed to the Texarkana hospital. He is in a critical condition.

Examination of the car showed that the robbers gained entrance by crawling through a small trap door through the floor of the vestibule. In the vestibule is a crank with which a person can uncouple the car from the engine and this was done. It was impossible to tell what the robbers secured, and it is believed they made a good haul.

Officers are on the case, but there is little to work on, as the men could have left the car at three different places before the train arrived here.

Word reached here at noon that two [illegible]

She Left the Box Postmaster Pitkin Wants with the Court.

PITKIN WILL PROBABLY TENDER RESIGNATION

Afraid His Enemies Will Use Van Slingerland Scandal Against Him—Woman's Trial Set for 27th—But Some Think Not.

New Orleans, La., December 13.—(Special.)—The Van Slingerland-Pitkin episode came to a sudden conclusion today, not wholly unexpected to those on the inside. There has been rumors for some days of a possible compromise that would remove the case from the courts. Mrs. Van Slingerland was locked up in the parish prison with six charges of larceny pending against her and unable to give the bond required—$175. The case came before Recorder Aucern today on a preliminary examination, to determine whether there were sufficient grounds for holding the prisoner for larceny. There were a number of people in the court who expected that there would be some spicy evidence given, but they were disappointed. The proceedings were dry and uninteresting. Messrs. Adams and Otero, for Pitkin, asked for a continuance. Messrs. Nix and Henrigues and Dunn, for Mrs. Van Slingerland, protsted against this procedure. The prisoner was in jail, although innocent, and did not care to be held there longer. She was entitled to an early examination and to her freedom.

Judge Aucern took their view of the case and released Mrs. Van Slingerland on her own recognisance. The trial of the larceny case was fixed for December 27th.

Mrs. Van Slingerland, who was very handsomely attired, left the court with her counsel, looking very triumphant. A box, said to contain the Pitkin letters in dispute, was left in possession of the court.

Such are the outside facts of the case. It is generally understood that the whole affair has ended; that Mrs. Van Slingerland will not appear for trial December 27th, and Pitkin will not appear against her; and that the box, said to contain the incriminating letters, is actually empty, or that Pitkin has secured the papers already.

It is also understood that Pitkin will resign the postmastership in a few days, as soon as the scandal is blown over a little, and thus prevent his political enemies from using the Van Slingerland incident against him, stirring up the scandal and finally forcing him out of office.

All that remains of the incident is the photographs of the letters and pictures said to have passed between Pitkin and his secretary and which caused all the trouble.

As she appeared in court today, dressed in an elegant, tight-fitting black silk dress, Mrs. Van Slingerland appeared to great advantage. She is apparently thirty-five years old, a blonde, handsome and shapely, and seemed thoroughly self-possessed. She has shown considerable grit, in holding out as she did, in a motley and most disreputable crowd.

AGREEMENT IS TRIPARTITE

Japan, Great Britain and Germany of One View.

London, December 13.—The correspondence relating to the Anglo-German agreement has been laid before parliament. It reveals the fact that the agreement is now tripartite. Japan alone of the powers invited to join made special inquiries of Germany and Great Britain concerning the agreement.

Japan then replied that "the imperial government having received assurances from the contracting parties to the effect that, in adhering to the agreement in question they will be placed, in relation to such agreement, in the same position they would have occupied if they had been a signatory instead of an adhering state, does not hesitate to formally declare she will adhere to such agreement and will accept the principles embodied therein."

The assurances of Germany and Great Britain alluded to are not given. The replies of the other powers do not differ from the previous announcements.

BRITISH ARE BADLY DEFEATED

Boers Attack Clements' Camp and Capture Troops.

London, December 14.—The Daily Express publishes a rumor of a serious disaster to the British arms. According to this report the Boers attacked the camp of General Clements in the Barberton district, capturing the camp, killing a number of British officers and taking prisoners all the British troops, taking four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers. The story is not confirmed in any quarter and is not generally believed.

MILNER MADE ADMINISTRATOR

Kitchener Calls Back Men Recovered from Wounds.

Capetown, December 13.—Sir Alfred Milner has been gazetted administrator of the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal.

General Kitchner has cabled to the authorities of South Australia asking that the wounded imperial bushmen who are now convalescent be returned to South Africa.

Another contingent of Canadian troops passed this way home today en route for South Canada.

DEEPER CHANNEL AT SAVANNAH

Project Will Be Favorably Reported to House.

WILL BE OF GREAT BENEFIT

Larger Vessels Can Come to City Than at Present—Channel Is 24 Feet—Twenty-Eight Feet Is What Is Needed.

Savannah, December 13.—(Special.)—Practically positive information comes from Washington that the project for a 28-foot channel from Savannah to the sea will be reported upon favorably by the house committee on rivers and harbors, and that liberal provision will be made for the work.

The reason nothing has been made public so far is that the committee has been doing its work in secret in order to avoid the necessity of hearing delegations from numerous places, all of which are anxious for appropriations. Congressman Rufus E. Lester, from the first district, is a member of that committee, however, and it is understood he has impressed the committee so favorably with the necessity for this improvement that it has already been incorporated in the draft of the bill to be presented to the house.

This is the project recently recommended favorably by the board of army engineers sent here to investigate the matter. It did not take them long to see that the increased commerce of the port made an increased depth necessary. It is also stated that the bill will probably be reported within the next few days.

The importance of this improvement is readily apparent. Savannah is now handling a good share of the commerce of four southern states—Georgia, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina. More of that traffic to foreign ports is going through Georgia's principal seaport every year, instead of first finding its way to the ports of the north and east. To provide for that increase provision for deeper draft vessels is necessary. The increase in the depth of the channel to twenty-eight feet will permit vessels drawing twenty-seven feet of water to come in and go out with ease. Now the deepest draft vessels coming here draw twenty-four feet. Georgia and the neighboring states are therefore vitally interested in this much needed work.

COLQUITT COUNTY MAN KILLED

Ambrose Weldon Accidentally Shoots Himself in Florida.

Tallahassee, Fla., December 13.—(Special.)—Ambrose Weldon, a young white farmer from Colquitt county, Georgia, while returning home from a fishing trip on the gulf coast, accidentally shot himself today, some twelve miles south of Tallahassee, and died from the shock and exposure fifteen minutes after reaching Tallahassee. Weldon saw some birds near the roadside, and reaching into the body of his wagon for his shotgun, grasped it by the muzzle and in drawing it toward him the gun discharged and its full load tore his right forearm to shreds. He was traveling with W. L. Burns, of Colquitt county. An inquest was decided unnecessary and Weldon's people were notified from here. Weldon's father is a prominent farmer and saw mill operator in Colquitt county.

CAPTAIN HALL FOUND DEAD.

He Was Master Mechanic of Mines at Villa Rica.

Villa Rica, Ga., December 13.—(Special.) Captain J. E. Hall, who came here from Cartersville, Ga., last summer to take the position of master mechanic in the shops of the Klondike Mining Company, was found dead in his room at the Askew house this morning. He had shot himself in the heart; whether intentional or not is not known. He had been in bad health for some time and was despondent. Last night he retired early, complaining of feeling bad. Captain Hall had many friends here and news of his death was quite a shock to them.

Superintendent Ben Akerman, of the mining company, took charge of Captain Hall's remains and left here today with them. The funeral will take place in Cartersville tomorrow.

PRINCE ALLEN WAS CONVICTED

Murderer of Cuylow Sentenced To Die on Gallows.

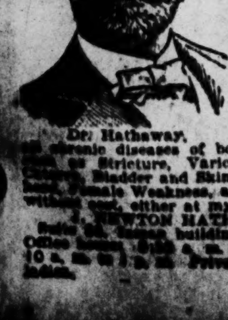
Macon, Ga., December 13.—(Special.)—The jury in the case of Prince Allen, negro, charged with the murder of Louis Cuylow, in Bibb county, four years ago, this evening returned a verdict of guilty in the first degree without recommendation. While the evidence was largely circumstantial, the jury reached the verdict with but little delay. Judge Felton at once called the prisoner to the bar and sentenced him to be hanged January 10th. Counsel at once took the preliminary steps for appeal.

Freedom of City for Kruger.

Limerick, December 13.—The corporation of Limerick today conferred the freedom of the city upon Mr. Kruger. The two members who opposed the proposal were howled down.

Chronic Diseases.

I believe myself more capable to treat chronic disease than any other physician, because for twenty-five years I have made them a close study, and devoted myself exclusively to their treatment. I employ only the latest, up to date methods of science, and invite the afflicted to investigate fully my superior equipment for effecting a cure of obstinate cases which are so puzzling to the average physician. I cure many diseases painlessly and without detention from business. My specialty includes all chronic diseases of both men and women, such as Stricture, Varicocele, Blood Poison, Kidney, Bladder and Skin Diseases, Lost Manhood, Female Weakness, and I can be consulted without cost, either at my office or by mail.



Dr. Hathaway.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.

[illegible] building, 22½ S. Broad St. Office hours, 8:30 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Private reception room for ladies.

STUMBLING BLOCK FOR JOE BAILEY

Legislator McFall Intends To Have Investigation.

CHARGES AGAINST BAILEY

That He Was Instrumental in Getting Trust Permit.

VOTE FOR SENATOR IN JANUARY

Bailey Is the Man Chosen as Candidate—This Investigation Will Be Lively.

Austin, Tex., December 13.—(Special.)—A sensation was created in political circles here today by the announcement by D. A. McFall, a member of the legislature, that he intends to have legislative investigation of Congressman J. W. Bailey's connection with the Standard Oil Company's interest in Texas before the legislature is allowed to vote on Bailey for United States senator, which event is slated for the third week in January.

This investigation follows upon the heels of litigation in which the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, a branch of the Standard Oil Company, has been involved for the last five or six years and which resulted in their charter being forfeited by order of the district court in June, 1897. It will be remembered that this order became operative on the 28th day of May, 1900, and on the next day the Waters-Pierce Oil Company secured a new corporation, having been reincorporated under the laws of Missouri on that day. Congressman Bailey was instrumental in securing the reissuance of a permit to this oil company, and the instances surrounding the matter occasioned one of the biggest political sensations ever recorded in Texas.

It is now intended to review the whole matter in a legislative examination, and it bids fair to produce a lively sensation. Mr. McFall's contention is that Mr. Bailey and others who assisted in securing this new permit aided naturally in a violation of the Texas anti-trust laws and he wants a full and thorough investigation of the matter. As a preliminary, he today filed a motion in the district court here as a amicus curiae, suggesting that inquiry be made by the court to ascertain as to whether or not the oil company is not committing contempt of court by continuing to do business in the state in violation of orders of this court in June, 1897, and which ruling was sustained by the supreme court of the United States last spring, declaring that the company was operating in violation of the anti-trust laws of Texas and must cease to do business in that state.

JAIL DELIVERY AT DECATUR

Three Prisoners Break Out of DeKalb County Jail.

THE SHERIFF WAS AT SUPPER

It Was the Second Delivery Within a Week—Decatur Jail a Very Unsafe Building.

While the sheriff of DeKalb county was eating supper last night at Decatur three prisoners escaped from jail.

They were A. L. Hughes, a white man who was held on the charge of running a blind tiger at Lithonia; Bud Pritchett and Will Lovejoy, two negroes charged with misdemeanors.

The old jail at Decatur is a very unsafe affair and the prisoners had but little trouble in forcing open a door after they had pried some of the bars.

Only a few days ago there was a jail delivery at the same place, when four prisoners made their escape.

Sheriff Talley came to Atlanta last night and asked the police to look for the fugitives. He offered a reward of $20 for the arrest of the white man.

Hughes seems to be a badly wanted prisoner. It is said that he carried whisky to Lithonia and that the officers of the law had been after him a long while. His home is at Murraysville, in this state.

DR. HIRSCH'S LECTURE.

The lecture of Dr. Emil G. Hirsch on "Mohammed and the Islam" at the Grand last night was remarkably well attended, considering the inclement weather, and the large audience greatly enjoyed the scholarly Chicago rabbi's study of the founders of the great oriental religion.

Dr. Hirsch's lecture was a sympathetic appreciation of the genius of Mohammed and the philosophy and spirituality of his religion, without a tinge of prejudice, and evincing a clear insight into its abstractions.

Dr. Hirsch declared that no religion, not even the most barbarous form of fetichism, was false in the sense of being based on humbuggery, and that the prophets of no religion, however low in the scale of human intelligence, deserved to be stigmatized as imposters. He said the literature of christendom had been unjust to Mohammed in this regard, for he felt himself called of God as truly as did ever Israelitish prophet of old.

The lecturer described with an exhibition of much research the condition of the Semitic race prior to and during the time of Mohammed. He said the inspiration and power of the great prophet was neither the result of personal ambition nor of fanaticism, but that in him the trend of the ages had a logical and inevitable culmination. He told of the empoverished boyhood and lonely, unfortunate youth of the prophet; how he heard but struggled against the mandate of the inner voice for ten years in the Arabian desert; how his mute tongue at last became a tongue of fire in proclaiming the will of Allah to his unsympathetic tribesmen; how he fled for his life to a distant tribe and organized the greatest militant religion the world has ever known.

Dr. Hirsch's analysis of the character of Mahommed and its influence on the lives of the millions who adhere to the Musselman's faith showed him to be a strong original thinker as well as a profound student of his subject. He took the view that Mahommed was an epileptic in a mild form, and possessed the peculiar nervous temperament, and that in our own time frequently finds a psychological outlet in hypnotism, mind-reading, and what we term the occult sciences. He explained many of the seeming falsehoods of the Koran relative to the Bible as the result of Mahommed's ignorance of the Jewish and Christian scriptures, not his intention to deceive.

Suit Against Southern.

Huntsville, Ala., December 13.—(Special.) Lizzie Rhodes, of Decatur, administratrix of the estate of Charles Allen, has filed, through Attorneys [illegible] and Taylor, a suit against the Southern railway for [illegible] damages for the killing of Charles Allen.

MISSISSIPPI AWARDS HER NEW CAPITOL CONTRACT



MISSISSIPPI'S NEW CAPITOL.

Jackson, Miss., December 13.—(Special.) The Mississippi capitol commission let the contract for the new million dollar state house, authorized by the last legislature, to Messrs. Wells & Wells, of Chicago, for $831,000. The bids for the contract, twelve in number, were opened by the commission last Saturday and it was found that all were too high, and beyond the amount available for the actual work of construction, which is only $850,000 of the $1,000,000 appropriation. Mr. Theodore C. Link, of St. Louis, the supervising architect, was then instructed to trim down the plans and specifications and the contractors were asked to submit amended bids. Four firms withdrew their bids and at yesterday's session six others were eliminated by the commission, leaving the contract between Wells & Wells and George Dugan, of Kansas City. The bid of the latter was $883,000.

The successful bidders gave bond to commence work on the first of January and have the structure finished within twenty-eight months, regardless of weather.

STATEMENT BY STUDENTS OF ALABAMA UNIVERSITY

Montgomery, Ala., December 13.—(Special.)—The students of the University of Alabama have authorized this statement with reference to embroglio there:

"It has been reported that Captain West, the commandant, was fully exonerated of all charges brought against him by the corps. This statement is incorrect, and no such action has been taken. Yesterday a committee of students met with the faculty and preferred charges against both Dr. Powers and Captain West. We think both are to blame for all our troubles. We look upon ourselves as gentlemen, and are conducting ourselves as gentlemen should. Order has never been better in the barracks than at present. Recitations are prepared with usual diligence. Today the students met and appointed a board of control. This board is to supervise and maintain good order. They have the full co-operation of the entire corps. The boys have staid away from town entirely and will continue to do so until affairs are settled.

"COMMITTEE OF STUDENTS."

Today has been a waiting one in the university trouble. Members of the board of trustees, who came in last night—Messrs. Webb McClelland, Lomax and Davis—have been holding informal meetings all day and have conferred with the faculty in executive session. Tonight Captain Webb, chairman of the executive committee, stated that there was absolutely no news to give out in regard to the trouble as the whole board of trustees will be fairly well represented at a meeting to be held tomorrow afternoon. Acting Governor Jelks will arrive here at noon tomorrow, as will several members of the board of trustees. It is thought that possibly some definite decision will be reached and action taken at a meeting set for tomorrow afternoon. It is rumored that the investigation committee of the legislature will also reach here tomorrow afternoon. Greatest interest is manifested here by both students and citizens as to the outcome of the meeting tomorrow.

PRINCE TRIAL NEAR END; JURY GETS CASE TODAY

Norfolk, Va., December 13.—(Special.)—The evidence in the Prince murder trial is all in. On the testimony which has been given for and against Prince, his life now hangs. The judge will instruct, the counsel will argue and the jury will decide tomorrow. Tomorrow may witness the closing day of the trial. General Allan will undoubtedly fight for a conviction in the first degree, with the penalty of death. The general will open the case in the morning. The prisoner's counsel will answer and the whole day will probably be consumed before the case is given by the judge to the jury. At present the outlook is for a verdict early Saturday morning.

Charles J. Pettit, introduced by the defense today, said that a moment before the killing Prince looked to him like a crazy man. Other witnesses testified to the prisoner's wild appearance at the time of the crime.

The defense rested its case shortly after noon, and the government called Mrs. Cannon, widow of the murdered man, as a witness in rebuttal. She said Prince had told her at the time she first showed him the letters read in court yesterday that he was positive that they were written by his wife, and that she did not ask him to speak to his wife about the matter, but only advised him to keep Mrs. Prince away from her husband's place of business, and there would be an end of the matter. The witness vehemently denied having told Prince she desired him to catch the pair in each other's company. She said she had begged him to save her children and his own from shame by not doing anything rash, but that Prince had replied: "I can do nothing unless I catch them together." On the occasion of a second interview she said Prince had told her he had watched unsuccessfully for three nights to trap the pair and that he had had a policeman watching his wife for three years.

CARRIED OFF CASH REGISTER

Bold Robbery Committed in a Store on Glenn Street.

SHARP TRICK BY TWO NEGROES

One of the Negroes Pretended He Wanted To Make a Purchase. Other Takes Register.

A very remarkable robbery occurred in a store at the corner of Glenn and Cooper streets last night in which two negroes by a sharp trick succeeded in carrying off a cash register, which they looted at their leisure in an alley.

The store is kept by Brunaugh, a cripple. Last evening about 6:15 o'clock two negroes entered the store and one of them asked to look at some meat. The meat was in the rear of the store.

"That meat is too fat," said the negro. "Show me some meal."

The meal was still farther back in the store, a fact which the negro must have known.

While a peck of meal was being measured out, the other negro, who had remained in the front of the store, picked up the cash register, which weighed about eighty-five pounds, and walked off with it.

Brunaugh heard something rattle, but knew the negro could not open the register without ringing a bell. He never dreamed of the man carrying off the whole register.

Brunaugh looked up and saw the negro carrying off the register. The negro who was buying the meal exclaimed:

"What's that fellow toting off on his shoulder? I'll run and catch him."

He ran to the door, where he seized the register and helped the man who had it carry it away.

Bicycle Officers Covington and Chandler investigated the case. They tracked the negroes to an alley, where they found the register, which had been looted. The negroes [illegible] they dropped a one dollar bill and some small change in silver.

The officers believe the negroes were strangers, as the descriptions furnished by the storekeeper did not suit any of the negroes living in that portion of the city.

"A Furnace of Earth" at Miller's.

FOUNDERS' DAY AT MERCER

Usual Exercises Will Be Held Today. Speeches Will Be Good.

Macon, Ga., December 13.—(Special.)—Founders' day will be celebrated at Mercer tomorrow with the usual exercises. Able orators will represent both societies and nothing will be left undone to add interest to the occasion. Heretofore only sophomores have represented the two societies, but this year some of the most brilliant men of the junior class have been chosen. Owing to this fact the speeches will be exceptionally good.

"A Furnace of Earth" at Miller's.

SAVANNAH MAY BE SELECTED

State Agricultural Society Decides Tomorrow on Place for Fair.

Macon, Ga., December 13.—(Special.)—The executive committee of the State Agricultural society will meet in Macon next Saturday to decide as to the date and place of the next state fair. It is believed Savannah will be selected.

Weak Lungs

The wind knows your weak spot, even if you don't. It strikes you a little in the chest, and then that tight feeling comes on. You begin to cough, and down you come with one of your regular hard colds. Didn't you know that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral strengthens weak lungs and prevents pneumonia?

[illegible]

PALACE IN WOODS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Opening of Pine Forest Inn Near Summerville.

ATLANTIANS AMONG GUESTS

Superb Furnishings of the New Hostelry.

BEAUTIFUL DRIVES AROUND GROUNDS

Georgia Visitors to Charleston Entertained by Captain Wagner at His Fine Hotel.

Summerville, S. C., December 13.—(Special.)—With the banquet to distinguished guests attending the laying of the exposition corner stone, the elegant Pine Forest Inn was opened on Tuesday night last. Prominent among the guests who are spending a few days here are Hon. W. A. Hemphill, Hon. H. T. Inman, Judge George Hillyer, Miss Julia Hemphill and Miss Marguerite Hemphill, of Atlanta.

Pine Forest Inn is located about one mile from Summerville, a station on the South Carolina and East Georgia railroad, twenty-two miles from Charleston. The inn is one of the most superbly furnished hostelries in the United States, and rivals Jekyl Island, Georgia's famous millionaire resort in the extent of its equipments and the personnel of its patrons.

The owner, Captain F. W. Wagner, of Charleston, S. C., a many times millionaire, and reputed to control $25,000,000 worth of available cash and property, has spent $325,000 in making the inn and its surroundings one of the most beautiful and also one of the most hospitable spots on earth, and the natural solemn grandeur that the location has been favored with lends charm indescribable to this veritable paradise of winter resorts.

Upon a plateau of sixty acres the inn stands, and beautiful woods of pines, interspersed with live oaks, greet the eye from every point of vision afforded by its ample supply of windows and sun parlors. It is a modern structure in every respect, and complete in every detail of its furnishings from the brussels carpets that cover the halls and floors to the silver mounted plumbing with which every room is supplied.

The arrangement of rooms is such that there are single rooms with or without private bath, as well as suites for family parties.

The lighting is by an Edison improved electric plant, while the heating is secured by a combination of open fires, steam radiators and the fan system of hot air; this latter also insuring perfect ventilation. Every sleeping room in the house has direct sunshine upon it during some portion of the day, and nearly every room has a fire place for pine knot open fire.

The parlor, reception room, rotunda and dining room are beautifully finished in Georgia curly pine, of which Colonel Hemphill spoke so eloquently in his Charleston speech.

Amusements for the guests are many, and comprise golf, billiards, bowling alley, shuffle board, quoits, tennis and croquet, while romantic walks through picturesque scenery lend enchantment to the visitor.

The livery, elegant in its appointments and with splendidly equipped saddle horses, makes a visit to the places of interest easy and delightful.

These places are many, and one of them is the wonderful tea farm owned by Dr. Charles U. Shepard. This farm is a veritable flower garden of 500 acres, 200 of which are devoted exclusively to flowers grown in the open air.

Imagine a drive for miles and miles surrounded by the fragrant growing tea plant, bunches and bushes of roses, trees of white and red japonicas, oleanders, the richly red Japan maple and a vast number of other equally as beautiful and gorgeous floral plants, and the reader can gain a faint idea only of the paradise of flowers created by this philanthropist.

The word "philanthropist" is used advisedly, for it is well known around Pine Forest Inn that Dr. Shepard gives the proceeds from all his flower sales to the cause of sweet charity.

Other places of interest, too numerous to mention in detail, are also afforded sightseers, among which are the following:

The old white church, four miles distant from the inn, the oldest of its order in the state, built in 1696 and now a mass of picturesque ruins.

The old colonial oak at Ingleside, under whose shading branches General Marion invited the British officers to partake of his dinner of sweet potatoes.

Magnolia-on-the-Ashley, where forests of camellia, twenty feet high, of every variety, are surrounded by trees and shrubs of the rarest species known.

But the glory of this garden spot is in the gorgeous coloring of its azaleas, some of the bushes twenty feet wide and fifteen feet high, solid masses of blossoms in all shades, from palest pink to deepest crimson, and now and then a pure white bush. The imagination cannot paint the gorgeous grandeur of this garden.

Middleton Place, of revolutionary fame, where lies the remains of Arthur Middleton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Drayton Hall, built in 1740, and the property owned by the present family since 1671. It was the headquarters of Cornwallis in 1780, and now stands in excellent state of preservation.

St. Andrew's church, built in 1706, and well preserved, a quaint specimen of early day architecture.

Goose Creek church, excellently preserved, though built in 1711, and where the Royal Arms of Great Britain are emblazoned on its walls, as are also the coat of arms of the neighboring families.

Old Oak Avenue, on "Oaks" plantation, near Goose Creek church, the scene of many stirring events graphically described in Gilmore Simm's novels.

Crowfield plantation, where are the ruins of the finest colonial establishment in South Carolina.

Yeaman's Hall, the residence of Landgrave Smith, colonial governor of South Carolina, with its secret underground passages beneath the garden to the river, also a secret chamber where prisoners and treasures have been safely concealed through the revolutionary and recent wars.

Schultz's lake, where fish abound of many varieties.

These and other places are open to visitors, and it will well repay anyone en route either to or from Charleston to stop over at this grandly beautiful and romantic spot for a day or week of sightseeing.

C. W. DEMING.

JACKSONVILLE HIGHWAYMEN.

Two Young Men Held Up, But They Fought the Robbers.

Jacksonville, Fla., December 13.—(Special.)—Harry Thompson, a well-known young man, and a companion were held up by two white highwaymen tonight on [illegible]

TOOK RECESS FOR HOLIDAYS

Alabama Legislators Meet Again in January.

THEN A MONTH'S SESSION

Question of Annexation of a Part of Florida to Alabama Discussed. Governors of the States Have Charge of the Matter.

Montgomery, Ala., December 13.—(Special.)—The general assembly recessed tonight after a thirty days' session, and, after a month's holiday, will assemble again for another month's labors.

A number of important measures were passed today and signed by the governor, among them the general appropriations bill, which carries with it an increased appropriation of $1,000,000 for the public schools. No other changes of especial interest were made in the existing appropriations bill.

The senate today relented and voted to give the Boys' Industrial School, at Birmingham, $15,000. The house had formerly passed the bill, and Governor Jelks signed it tonight. The school is a new one, and a most worthy undertaking, and its prosperity is due to the endeavors of a number of worthy women of Birmingham, a leader among whom is Mrs. General Johnston.

There was considerable discussion in the house of the senate bill which proposed the raising of a committee to visit Florida during the recess and confer with the powers that be in that state looking to the annexation of western Florida to Alabama.

Mr. Jones, of Conecuh, spoke in favor of the original amendment. He had investigated the question, and he could say that the people of West Florida were in favor of annexation, and that the committee could accomplish a great deal toward the desired end.

Mr. Whitson, of Talladega, opposed the resolution. He said that sending such a committee would be an act of presumption, and that the authorities and legislature of Florida would probably resent the action of the Alabama legislators. He offered as a substitute a resolution asking that the governor of Alabama be directed to communicate with the governor of Florida on the matter. The resolution further declared that the general assembly would most cordially welcome the annexation of West Florida.

Mr. Siebles spoke in favor of the substitute. He would welcome the annexation of West Florida, but he thought that the sending of a committee to Florida would be a presumptuous act.

Mr. Clark opposed the proposition.

Mr. Baldwin, of Bullock, spoke in favor of the substitute.

The substitute passed.

No committee will be sent, and the management of the affair will be in the hands of the governor.

HORSE AND DOGS BURNED

Barn on C. F. Turner's Premises Destroyed by Fire.

SERVANTS JUMPED FOR LIFE

Fine Carriage Total Loss—Odor of Kerosene Leads to Belief That Fire Was Incendiary.

A fire broke out in the barn of Charles T. Turner, in the rear of his residence, No. 480 Spring street, last night about 11:30 o'clock and his fine $700 horse, his carriage and two valuable dogs were burned.

Two servants who were sleeping on the second floor of the barn had to jump to save their lives and they were injured by the fall.

It is believed the fire was incendiary, as the firemen detected the odor of kerosene about the premises.

Members of the family saw the flames and gave the alarm by sending a telephone message to the fire headquarters.

The servants were awakened just in time to escape from death in the flames.

The fire gained rapid headway and the firemen could do nothing more than to confine the flames to the barn.

The horse which was burned to death was a very fine animal and was valued at $700.

Two fine full blooded bulldogs which were left in the barn to guard the premises were burned to death.

The family carriage, which was new and which was worth $250, was a total loss.

The barn was totally destroyed and was worth about $500 or $600.

But for the work of the firemen the residence would also have been destroyed.

SHERIFF HAS PISTOL WANTED.

McClellan, of Ware County, Witness in Griffin Murder Trial.

Waycross, Ga., December 13.—(Special.) Sheriff T. J. McClellan leaves tomorrow morning for Brunswick, where he goes as witness against Frisy Griffin, the negro charged with killing Conductor Lattimore, of the Southern, some months ago. Several detectives have been at work on the case, but our sheriff has succeeded in accumulating a string of circumstantial evidence that will in all likelihood be very damaging, and may be the means of convicting him. It was very desirous that the revolver with which the shooting had been done should be produced. Sheriff McClellan went to the residence of Griffin's mother, who lives out on Wilson's Row. He told her that she must produce the weapon, but the old woman denied knowing anything about it. He threatened to lock her up, when she went to a neighbor's place, about 30 yards away. She crawled under the house and dug up the revolver, which was given to the officer. Mr. McClellan unearthed a great deal of other important evidence. [illegible]

MUNYON'S COLD CURE

When Professor Munyon says what his Cold Cure will do he only says what all the world knows. Nearly everybody seems to be taking this remedy whenever a cold appears. It relieves the head, nose, throat and lungs so quickly that a cold need no longer be a forerunner of grippe, diphtheria or pneumonia. Every one of his remedies is as sure. All druggists, mostly 25c vial. Guide to Health free. Write to Broadway and Twenty-sixth street, New York, for medical advice free.

GEORGIANS IN CHARLESTON

Comment of Press on Visit of Prominent Georgia Citizens.

Charleston, S. C., December 13.—(Special.)—Press comment on the visit of Georgia's prominent citizens on the occasion of the laying of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian exposition corner stone, has been very favorable, and in keeping with the impression made upon South Carolinians by the distinguished party.

The News and Courier devotes its entire front page to the story describing the event, and surrounding a large cut of Hon. W. A. Hemphill, devotes two columns to his speech and a description of his reception.

In part, the News and Courier says:

"The next speaker was Hon. William A. Hemphill, of Georgia, and Mayor Smyth, in his introduction of the distinguished president of the Atlanta Constitution company, stated that the people of Charleston were indeed fortunate in having with them the commissioner from Georgia.

"'In the absence of Governor Candler, of that state, the chief executive has conferred a favor upon us by sending as his personal representative the honorable commissioner, who has already demonstrated his willingness to aid our great exposition.' (Applause.)

"The applause following Mayor Smyth's introduction and the appearance of Colonel Hemphill having subsided, the noted Georgian said in substance:"

Then followed a detailed report of the speech which so completely captivated the 10,000 people present, and in conclusion the account reads as follows:

"As Colonel Hemphill concluded his speech with a Biblical quotation and addressed President Wagener, who stood with uncovered head, the scene was impressive and inspiring, and as the two grand men, representing the two great states, clasped hands, the auditors gave them prolonged and intensely hearty applause.

"To say that Colonel Hemphill won the hearts of all by his noble speech and sentiments contained therein but faintly tells the story of the effect his eloquent words inspired."

A LONE ROBBER HOLDS UP TRAIN

Continued from First Page.

the trouble was he was shot by the robber. R. E. Goldsby, one of the railway mail clerks, stuck his head out of the door and was ordered to jump down, which he did. Then the robber led the engineer, fireman and Goldsby toward the express car and made one of them blow the side out with a stick of dynamite which he supplied. This train carries no money and has no safe. The robber then made for the mail car and there discovered Parker, who had hidden the registered pouches. He shot at him and then one of the pouches was produced and he made off with it. He uncoupled the engine from the train and ran it to a point near Carrollton avenue, where he abandoned it. The route of the engine was marked by mail pouches and letters which the robber threw or dropped out as he escaped. The robber was evidently well acquainted with railroading. His face was blackened and he was a man a little less than six feet tall, weighing about a hundred and fifty pounds. He took Conductor Kinnebrew's watch after he shot him.

Two suspects were arrested tonight, but the railway mail clerks did not identify them. One of them, a tall man, when he turned his back, struck Goldsby as being of the robber's build. He was captured on the outskirts of the city and had a revolver and seemed to be acting suspiciously.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

OLD NEGRO BADLY WOUNDED

He Tried To Kill an Officer With an Axe.

Waycross, Ga., December 13.—(Special.)—Mr. J. F. Taylor, from near Beach, this morning brought in a badly wounded negro and turned him over to Sheriff McClellan, who locked him up in the county jail. On Tuesday night the wife of a woodsman, Mr. Sessions, was awakened by some one in the room tugging at her shoulder. She at once aroused her husband, but the noise frightened the intruder, who escaped through the back door. This morning Mr. Sessions and Mr. Taylor went to investigate. They found tracks of some one in his stocking feet and at once suspected an old negro who had been working about the place. Going to his shanty they found him with a pair of wet socks on his feet. Telling the negro what had happened, they asked him to help track the prowler down. As Mr. Taylor was examining the tracks the negro suddenly grabbed an ax and struck at him. The blow was dodged, and the implement was thrown at Mr. Taylor's head. The negro started to run, followed by a number of pursuers. After chasing him about seventy-five yards some one fired at the negro, striking him in the leg with a load of No. 8 shot. Another charge brought him down, when he was captured and brought to this city.

Pneumonia Prevented.

Among the tens of thousands who have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for colds and la grippe during the past few years, to our knowledge, not a single case has resulted in pneumonia. Thos. Whitfield & Co., 240 Wabash avenue, Chicago, one of the most prominent retail druggists in that city, in speaking of this, says: "We recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for la grippe in many cases, as it not only gives prompt and complete recovery, but also counteracts any tendency of la grippe to result in pneumonia." For sale by [illegible]

TRYING TO UNDO WHAT THEY DID

Councilmen of Birmingham Hold a Meeting.

DISCUSS ULLMAN QUESTION

They Failed To Re-Elect Him to the Board of Education and the Popular Opinion Is They Have Made a Hugh Mistake.

Birmingham, Ala., December 13.—(Special.)—A special meeting of the city council was held at noon today on a call issued by Mayor Drennen. As soon as the meeting had convened, the mayor stated that he had heard of considerable opposition to the action of the council in failing to re-elect Samuel Ullman to the board of education. Many persons had told him that the council had blundered, and as the council members were servants of the people he thought it their duty to reconsider the matter or take further action thereon. The mayor then introduced a resolution stating that the board realized that it had made a mistake and that the board of education had sustained a serious loss by having been deprived of Mr. Ullman, and that it respectfully ask the two members of the board of education elected at the last meeting of the city council—B. Steiner and J. L. Parker—that they permit the council to reconsider the vote then taken.

A lively discussion followed, some of the aldermen championing it and others violently opposing it. It was finally the sense of the majority that the two members of the board of educatin just elected should not be humiliateed by being practically asked to step aside and resign.

Alderman Gray then presented a resolution calling upon Representative F. P. O'Brien, who is himself a member of the board of education, and also a member of the legislature, to have the legislature amend the charter of the city so that the board of education may be increased to six or seven members and that Samuel Ullman be indorsed for membership thereon. Pending further discussion on the matter, the board adjourned until tonight.

The action of the city council in seeking to rectify what it did at its last meeting is the result of a very widespread popular disapproval which has been expressed on account of dropping Mr. Ullman from the educational board. This action has threatened to cause another ticket to be placed in the field in the approaching municipal primary to oppose Mayor Drennen and the present administration. In fact, a citizens' mass meeting has been called for Friday night to consider this very matter, and the city council is endeavoring to forestall such opposition by rectifying what the mayor now terms a blunder.

No quorum appeared at the city hall tonight, and the resolution introduced today providing for an amendment to the charter so that a seventh place on the board of education be arranged for and tendering Mr. Samuel Ullman therefor, had to go over. The board will meet in special session again tomorrow afternoon, four hours in advance of the mass meeting called by citizens.

HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES

Is the dazzling literary star of the moment. Her fame-bringing book, "A Furnace of Earth," is for sale at Miller's, 39 Marietta street.

TWO DEATHS COME AS STRANGE COINCIDENCE

Both Hamilton Douglass and his wife lost their mothers Wednesday. The double blow came with all the force of the unexpected.

Mrs. A. B. Douglass, the mother of Mr. Douglass, died Wednesday morning at her home in northern Virginia. Mr. Douglass was informed of her death by wire and at once left for Virginia to attend the funeral.

The evening of the same day Mrs. Douglass received a telegram from Wyoming, Iowa, informing her of the sudden death of her mother. She left Atlanta at once on the same sad errand. Mr. Douglass is one of the best-known attorneys in Atlanta. Both he and his wife will have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends in their sudden bereavement.

"A Furnace of Earth" at Miller's.

Smallpox in North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., December 13.—(Special.)—News from Granville county regarding the smallpox situation is that eight more cases have appeared. A large community near Milton is closely quarantined. Evidence that the infection was in cotton bagging seems conclusive.

"A Furnace of Earth" at Miller's.

NARROWED DOWN TO SIX MEN

Elkes and McFarland Are Pulling Hard for Victory.

New York, Dec. 13.—Narrowed down to six score, battered and strained riders, the six-day bicycle race in Madison Square garden has now become a contest of the nations. At midnight tonight only one United States team is left in the race—Elkes and McFarland. Elkes and Ryser are the freshest men of the six, but they are showing weakening signs. McFarland is almost a wreck. The dogged determination and frightful bursts of speed of Gougoltz, the Frenchman, indicate lots of vitality for the final windup.

After the Frenchman come Ryser and [illegible] of Germany; Fisher and Frederick, the Swiss team. Stinson, the Swede, and Walker, the German, who had previously kept close to the three leading teams for miles, lost two laps this afternoon, and are now back of Fisher and Frederick and Kaser and Ryser.

[illegible] and Aaronson, and Turville and [illegible] withdrew as teams this morning on account of the serious injuries received by Aaronson and Turville.

At 11 o'clock this morning the score was:

Elkes and McFarland	1,865.3.
[illegible] and McEachern	1,865.3.
[illegible] and Goulots	1,865.2.
[illegible] and Frederick	1,864.7.
[illegible] and Ryser	1,864.7.
Walker and Stinson	1,864.4.
[illegible] and Aronson	1,466.5.
[illegible] and Grim	1,456.8.

The Best Plaster.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back or pains in the side or chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. One application gives relief. For sale by all [illegible]

NEWNAN'S GRAND CARNIVAL; OFFICERS OF ASSOCIATION



I. N. ORR, JR., Secretary.



E. H. BOWMAN, Chairman Advertising Committee.



T. S. PARROTT, Ass't Secretary.



E. S. BUCHANAN, President.

Newnan, Ga., December 13.—(Special.) From the 18th of this month to the 21st and including that day it is expected that Newnan will witness a series of the most stirring times ever known in her history. It will be the occasion of the tree street fair and carnival, and there is no question but that all the natives in this section will turn out to see the sights.

A week ago the movement was put on foot, and at a public meeting in the court-house an organization was effected and these officers elected: E. S. Buchanan, president; I. N. Orr, Jr., secretary; T. S. Parrott, assistant secretary; Mike Powell, treasurer. The necessary funds were raised as soon as they were asked for, and the desired atractions were secured at once. This is the first street fair that this city has arranged for in several years, and the crowds will be unprecedented if the present outlook affords any indication of what is to come. Special arrangements have been provided to take care of all the visitors and none will be here unfed or unsheltered. The Atlanta and West Point and the Central railroads have consented to allow a one fare rate for the trip on each day, tickets good returning until the 22d.

Fifteen or twenty shows of the attractive variety have been secured; the management has been particular to see that nothing but first-class attractions be given concessions, and nothing indecent or immoral will be tolerated. The high divers will be in evidence and the wild man, wild woman, and 700-pound Baby Bliss, will be looked upon. A wonderful miniature railroad and ferris wheel are among the sights. The famous Fifth regiment band has been secured to furnish music during the week and will give morning, afternoon and evening concerts.

The stores and residences of the city will be beautifully decorated and the services of an expert decorator have been secured to obtain the very best results possible. A liberal prize has been offered for the best decorated store.

On the first day, Tuesday the 18th, the public school children will join the business men in the opening parade, which will be lengthy and composed, probably, of various other orders of the city. This day will be known as Public Schools and Business Men's day.

On the following day will occur the floral parade. Prizes are offered for the best and next best decorated vehicles. As some very beautiful parades of this character have been seen here not so very long ago, it 's expected that this one will be greater in every respect and outclass in beauty anything that has heretofore been attempted.

The third day will be Wheeler and Veterans' day. A large number of old soldiers will be in evidence on that occasion, and General Joe Wheeler will be invited to address them.

Farmers and military day will be the last one. Some distinguished men in military matters will be on hand to participate in the exercises.

A pleasant event on the society side is expectantly looked for in the carnival ball, which will be on Thursday evening, or else it will conclude the festivities on Friday evening.

The voting for queen of the carnival goes merrily on, and the contest between the friends of several beautiful young ladies has waxed warm. The contest closes Wednesday night.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS AWAIT DECISION OF SUPREME COURT IN PORTO RICAN CASES

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, December 13.—(Special.)—The advocates of anti-imperialism are looking anxiously and hopefully for the supreme court of the United States to sustain their position in the forthcoming decision in the Porto Rican cases, to be handed down next week. As these cases involve the question of whether the constitution follows the flag, a decree of the court in support of that theory will, it is believed, go a long way toward inducing the administration to reverse or materially alter its policy in the Philippines. It is contended that the republican party is brought face to face with the alternative of either abolishing the high protective tariff system or abandoning its colonial policy.

Congressman Fleming Talks.

Congressman William H. Fleming has from the first been a pronounced opponent of the administration's policy of imperialism, as developed in the management of the Philippine question. He says we should have aimed at trade expansion without political subjugation, and that we can attain the former without the latter. His first speech in congress on the subject dealt chiefly with the legal and economic aspect of the problem. His second speech was on the moral aspect of imperialism. Subsequently he wrote an article for the Conservative Review entitled "The Question of National Honor." He also contributed to the Chicago Record a paper on "Our Duty in the Philippines." His last contribution was on "Imperialism and the New Ethics."

Speaking on this subject today, Mr. Fleming said:

"This question of imperialism is not settled yet, by any means. There were so many cross issues in the last campaign that it cannot be said, even now, that the people have ratified the policy of the administration.

"But we anti-imperialists are looking with strong hopes to the supreme court, which will soon be called on to declare the law fixing the status of our new possessions in their relation to our federal constitution, especially as regards our tariff laws. Argument is set for next Monday, the 17th, on a case involving the Porto Rican tariff. The court may have a great surprise in store for those who think colonial imperialism can be engrafted by congress on our constitutional system without amending the constitution as provided in that instrument.

Many Republicans Are Tired.

"If the court should hold that the 'constitution goes with the flag,' the republican party will have to sacrifice either its colonial imperialism or its protective tariff. The open door in the Philippines will make a breach in the home tariff laws through which foreign imports will pour. The truth is that many adherents of the administration are, in the emphatic language of one of their number, 'd—d tired of this Philippine business.'

"You may be surprised at the statement," Mr. Fleming continued, "but I have heard by a sort of grapevine telegraph that some very influential members of the administration would hail with delight an adverse decision by the supreme court, because, in that event, the administration would be able to extricate itself from the consequences of this miserable blunder in the Philippines. Republican voters love the protective tariff more than they love colonial imperialism, and under the compulsion of a supreme court decision the administration would have its best excuse for reversing its policy of subjugation and adopting a new policy looking toward the technical independence of the Filipinos under close trade relations with us, as ought to have been done in the first instance.

And the President?

"Some persons go so far as to say that the president himself would be highly gratified at such a decision by the supreme court. This may not be true, but stranger things have happened, and the president is one of the best politicians, pure and simple, that ever sat in the white house. No man could reverse himself more gracefully than the president.

"The supreme court, by a decision on the civil rights law, saved the south from the fanaticism of republican partisans. By its decision on the Porto Rican tariff law it may save the whole country from the disastrous policy of our colonial imperialists."

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH



Washington, December 13.—Representative DeArmond, of Missouri, today introduced a resolution requesting the secretary of war for information as to the reported incident between General Chaffee and Count Von Waldersee.

Washington, December 13.—The pension appropriation bill was completed today by the house sub-committee on appropriations. It carries about $145,250,000, of which about $144,000,000 is for pensions and the balance for administration.

Washington, December 13.—A treaty has been concluded between the United States and Great Britain amendatory of the existing extradition treaty. The chief item is a provision classifying as a crime subject to extradition, the obtaining of money under false pretenses.

Dublin, December 13.—The members of the Irish parliamentary party today unanimously re-elected John Redmond chairman for the present and coming session. Messrs. Esmonde, Donelan, Patrick O'Brien and Burke were appointed whips.

Colon, Colombia, December 13, via Galveston.—General Uribe Uribe, after having been defeated at Corozal, escaped his pursuers. Half a million dollars had just been shipped to Europe and New York from the province of Antioquia, where quiet is restored. Everything points to an early termination of the rebellion.

London, December 13.—Michael G. Mulhall, the statistician, is dead. He was born in 1836.

London, December 13.—The statement that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had been elected to the peerage is erroneous. Mr. George J. Goschen and Sir Matthew White-Ridley are the two members of the late cabinet upon whom peerages have been bestowed.

Liverpool, December 12.—Arrived: Teutonic, New York.

Naples, December 13.—Arrived: Werra, New York, and proceeded Genoa.

Cherbourg—Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen and Southampton, New York.

Christiana, December 13.—An Anarctic expedition headed by Dr. Otto Nordenskjold will leave in August.

Washington, December 13.—Senator Money today introduced a resolution in the senate providing authority for the abrogation of the Clayton Bulwer treaty by diplomatic negotiation.

Richmond, Va., December 13.—In the state penitentiary this morning William Woodson, a negro convict, was hanged for the murder of another negro convict. The execution was very quiet.

Washington, December 13.—Harrison J. Barrett, the assistant attorney for the postoffice department, has rendered a decision which has been approved by the assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, holding that while the basic principles upon which the so-called bond investment schemes are founded are not unlawful, yet the schemes as at present operated are inimical to the postal laws.

DEATH OF MRS. W. S. SHIELDS

Funeral Will Take Place from Residence This Afternoon.

Mrs. W. S. Shields, an estimable Christian lady who has resided in Atlanta for many years, died at her late residence, No. 2[illegible] Capitol avenue, at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, in the fifty-third year of her age. Six children are left to mourn her loss, and many friends will learn of her death with sincere sorrow. The funeral will be held at the family residence at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, Rev. Dr. W. W. Landrum officiating. The interment will be in Oakland.

Horse Jockey Goes Home.

Melvien Brien, the horse jockey who has been held in custody several days by the police for a wealthy race horse owner in Lakewood, N. J., left for that place last night. Money was forwarded here to pay the boy's fare. He said he would [illegible]

GUSTAVUS C. HOPKINS IS DEAD

Was an Alabamian and ex-President of Cotton Exchange.

New York, December 13.—Gustavus Clark Hopkins, ex-president of the cotton exchange, is dead. He was born on February 29th, 1844, in Mobile, Ala., but removed to Guildford, Conn., and in 1876 became a partner in the firm of Hopkins, Dwight & Co., cotton merchants. He served for a number of years on the board of managers, was vice president from 1884 to 1886, and then served two terms as president from 1886 to 1888.

James DeBlois, Newport R. I.

Newport, R. I., December 13.—James DeBlois, senior member of the real estate firm of DeBlois & Eldridge, died in this city this morning of consumption. He was born in Columbus, Ga., in 1853, and was a member of a prominent family of the south. He was in business in Boston and Mobile, Ala., before 1878, when he returned to Newport. In the last fifteen years he had negotiated all the important real estate sales which have been made in the summer residence section of Newport.

Furnace Changes Hands.

Chattanooga, Tenn., December 13.—(Special.)—Owners of the Chattanooga furnace today sold the plant to New York capitalists who will expend a large sum at once increasing its capacity.

GRAIN-O
THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE

Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic and its effects are permanent.

A successful substitute for coffee, because it has the coffee flavor that everybody likes.

Lots of coffee substitutes in the market, but only one food drink—Grain-O.

OPERATORS ARE WELL SATISFIED

Telegraphers Declare New Men Are Leaving the Keys.

RAILROAD IS PLEASED TOO

Both Sides to Telegraphers' Strike Assert That the Situation Is Just As They Wish It To Be Exactly.

Galveston, Tex., December 13.—At the headquarters of the Order of Railway Telegraphers tonight it was reported all the information received up to a late hour from all parts of the Santa Fe system was most encouraging from the operators' point of view. Vice President Pierson, who is in charge of the telegraphers' affairs at this end, and his associates, Messrs. Russell, Clark and Hickey, were apparently overjoyed at the news received from representatives all along the line that the new men employed by the company were deserting their positions and that many of them were joining the strikers.

General Manager Polk stated tonight that everything was running smoothly on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe. Thirty-five new operators were installed today, he said, and the company is not employing any more operators.

"A Furnace of Earth" at Miller's.

CONDUCTED FROM TOPEKA, KAN

President Dolphin, of the O. R. C., at the Kansas Capital.

Topeka, Kan., December 13.—President M. M. Dolphin, of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, arrived in Topeka today and took personal charge of the strike developments over the entire Santa Fe system. The fight of the telegraphers will henceforth be conducted from Topeka.

Mr. Dolphin confirms the statement that his pass was taken up during his trip here from Galveston. In discussing the strike tonight, Mr. Dolphin gave out the following statement:

"The status of the Atchison strike this evening is most reassuring and our success seems certain.

"That the public may not be misled and our men imposed upon it should be understood that the last endeavor of the men on the Gulf lines to avoid the existing conflict was to earnestly request the president and vice president of the Atchison system to agree to refer all existing differences to arbitration, to which request Mr. Ripley and Mr. Barr both replied peremptorily, refusing to arbitrate or to consider the rules governing conditions of service."

Regarding rule 30 and the charge of bad faith on the part of the operators, Mr. Dolphin said:

"Rule 30 does not contemplate that an employee shall give a month's notice before he quits the service any more than it requires the company to give a month's notice before dismissing an employee for cause or in reducing the force."

Low Christmas Holiday Rates via Southern Railway.

On account of the Christmas Holidays, on December 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 30th, 31st and January 1st, the Southern Railway will sell tickets at rates of a fare and one-third for the round trip, with final return limit January 4, 1901.

Students of schools and colleges may purchase tickets at above rate, upon presentation of certificates signed by superintendents, principals or presidents thereof, on December 15th to 21st, inclusive, with final return limit January 8, 1901.

For further information call at City Ticket Office, Kimball House, 'phone 142; or Union Depot Ticket Office, 'phone 178; or address Brooks Morgan, District Passenger Agent, Atlanta.

AMERICUS'S GREAT CARNIVAL

Distinguished Men Have Been Invited—Carnival Begins on 24th.

Americus, Ga., December 13.—(Special.) The city council of Americus and carnival committee have addressed invitations to Governor Candler and staff, General Joseph Wheeler, Senators Bacon and Clay, Congressmen Lewis and other prominent Georgians to attend the Christmas street carnival here and favorable replies are expected.

The city council met in special session this afternoon and voted a liberal cash appropriation for the entertainment of the distinguished visitors and military attending the carnival.

The entire Fourth Georgia regiment is invited and a great sham battle will be a special feature after the review of troops by Governor Candler and General Wheeler. The carnival begins Monday, the 24th, and lasts the entire week. Thousands of visitors are expected here.

DEBATE ON THE WAR REVENUE

Washington, December 13.—The debate upon the war revenue reduction bill continued in the house today. It was dull and featureless. Those who spoke were Messrs. Grosvenor, of Ohio; Bartholdt, of Missouri; Hiss, of Connecticut; Boutelle, of Illinois; McClellan, of New York; Newlands, of Nevada; Levy, of New York, and Underwoods, of Alabama. Mr. Bartholdt criticised the action of the ways and means committee in not making a deeper cut in the tax on beer, and gave notice that he would offer an amendment to reduce it to $1.50 per barrel. General debate on the bill will close at 3 o'clock tomorrow. Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the majority, expects the bill to pass before adjournment tomorrow.

ATLANTA IS IN THE LEAGUE.

Organizer Moffett Describes Baseball Organization.

Knoxville, Tenn., December 13.—Organizer Frank Moffett, of this city, who has been organizing the Georgia-Alabama baseball league, states tonight that the organization is practically complete. The Atlanta baseball park has been leased by this league and a team will be put there, making the circuit as originally designed as follows: Atlanta, Rome, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery and Selma. There is strong probability of the scope of the league being extended to include Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga. A meeting of the league will be called in about ten days.

Hon. George Tillman Sick.

Columbia, S. C., December 13.—(Special.)—Hon. George D. Tillman, brother of the United States senator and himself one of the brainiest men in the United States, is very ill on his plantation in Edgefield.

Factory Boss Shot.

Columbia, S. C., December 13.—(Special.) At Union this afternoon J. M. [illegible] [illegible]

OVERCOATS

That defy the cold and give the wearer real comfort.

Fabrics: Coverts, Kerseys, Meltons, Vicunas, Chinchillas, Rough Diagonals, Montagnacs.

Styles: Top Coat, Raglan, Fly Front, Chesterfield, Storm Coat, Inverness, Wilton, Lenox, Raleigh.

They are lined with double-warp Italians, silk or satin. We show them in all weights and all the fashionable shades. There are no better coats made for the prices that we ask.

$10 to $30.

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING CO.
38 Whitehall Street.

FARLINGER'S

Christmas Cakes Candies Candles

CAKES—We have contracted for Mrs. Butterfield's English Home Baked Cakes for the season, and offer today chocolate, caramel and walnut in 50c and $1 sizes.

CANDIES—Arrived today from the "Windy City," a heavy supply of Bon-Bons, Magnolia, Maple, Raspberry, Orange Marmalade, Lemon and Orange Crystal, Vanilla, Strawberry and Cocoanut flavors. Also Nougats, Virginia Burnt Peanuts, Nut Creams and Buttercups, the best obtainable, selling by us at 40c per pound.

Candles.

The finest display imaginable, in all sizes and colors, including popular delicate shades and shapes. Your selection, 5c per dozen to 20c each.

Farlinger's Building, Peachtree and Ivy Corner.

DAVIS AMENDMENT TACKED TO TREATY

Continued from First Page.

tains the fortification provision and also striking out article three, which provides that other powers shall be invited to signify their adherence to this treaty.

Several amendments have been submitted by senators, all of them designed, in the opinion of their projectors, to make the treaty what they consider more consistently American. While it was thought that the adoption of the Davis amendment would pave the way for early ratification, it begins to look as if the fight over the treaty had just begun. There is unquestionably a disposition on the part of some of the opponents of the treaty to load it down with amendments of such a character that as will insure its rejection by Great Britain. If this were done, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty would be promptly abrogated. There may be enough of these senators to accomplish that end.

In accordance with previous agreement the senate took a vote at 3 o'clock today on the amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty authorizing the United States to defend its interests in the canal. The senate did not close its doors until 2 o'clock and there was then left one hour's time for discussion of the provisions of the amendment. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, 65 votes being cast in favor of the amendment and 17 against it. The negative votes were as follows:

Baird, Beveridge, Frye, Foster, Hansbrough, Lindsay, Mason, McCumber, McEnery, McBride, Morgan, Money, Stewart, Tillman, Wellington, Wolcott and Gallinger.

The committee amendment, which was adopted is a provision to be inserted after section five of article two of the treaty, and is as follows:

"It is agreed, however, that none of the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this article shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order."

The committee amendment no sooner had been adopted than various senators took the floor to suggest further amendments. The amendment which probably attracted most attention was offered by Senator Elkins, and is as follows:

"Nothing in this treaty shall be construed to prevent the United States from acquiring sufficient security and sovereignty, or to prevent it from building, operating, maintaining, controlling and defending the said canal, (referring to the proposed Nicaraguan canal), or for any other purpose that the United States may deem for its best interests."

Other amendments were suggested by Senators Tillman, Allen, Money and Thurston. Senator Thurston's suggestion provides that the United States may defend the canal, and Senator Tillman makes the committee amendment adopted by today's vote apply to all the provisions of article two. This would have the effect, it is believed, of nullifying the provision of section seven of the article providing against the ratification of the canal. Other amendments were offered striking out sections three and seven of article two. Senator Teller said that if Senator Elkins's amendment should be adopted he would not press his amendment of the modification of section seven so as to omit provision against the fortification of the canal.

Senator Lodge, in charge of the bill, was not slow to recognise the futility of trying to secure further consideration for the treaty as amended at today's session and as soon as the amendments were all submitted he moved an adjournment until tomorrow, which motion prevailed.

Previous to taking the vote on the committee amendment Senator Elkins occupied the greater portion of the senate's time with a speech advocating radical alteration of the treaty. He announced himself as favorable to the committee amendment, but said that to his mind that amendment did not go far enough to meet the wishes of the American people. He believed that if the canal was to be constructed by the United States the people would demand complete and absolute control over the canal itself and also the right to exercise their own judgment, as a nation not only in acquiring property in connection with the canal, but if need be, in securing sovereignty over it. He contended that to pursue this course involved no violation of international rights and in defense of this position said the United States had made an offensive and defensive treaty with France in 1778 and soon afterwards had repudiated that obligation. He also cited other precedents and authorities, some of them being from English sources, in support of this position. He argued, in short, that changed conditions warrant a change in conduct and in position. The speech was listened to with much interest and at its conclusion a motion was made to have it made public. Objection, however, was raised and the order was not made.

After the senate adjourned for the day the republican committee on order of business held a session to decide upon the future line of action with reference to the treaty as amended. After this committee had concluded its conference Senator Lodge, who was with the committee, stated that the senate would proceed with the treaty and that he would continue his efforts to have it ratified.

Representative Griggs has succeeded in convincing the postoffice authorities of the necessity of restoring the full mail car service to run from Atlanta to Montgomery by way of Macon. This service was put on some time ago and afterwards discontinued. Representative Griggs received numerous requests for the restoration of this service and he presented the subject before the second assistant postmaster general so forcibly that the mail service between these points will enjoy adequate facilities in the future.

A delegation of citizens from Charleston were here today to urge upon congress an appropriation of $250,000 to defray the expenses of the exhibit at the coming exposition to be held in Charleston. The delegation was composed of Captain F. W. Wagener, president of the exposition; J. C. Hemphill, Mr. Whitney and Mr. Lebbey, of the local committee. These gentlemen conferred with senators and representatives from South Carolina and Georgia on the subject and also with members of the committee on appropriations, who have the matter in charge. The bill has already passed the senate and now awaits the concurrence of the house. There seems to be a friendly disposition on the part of both houses of congress toward the Charleston enterprise and it is probable that the desired appropriation will be made before the end of the present session of congress.

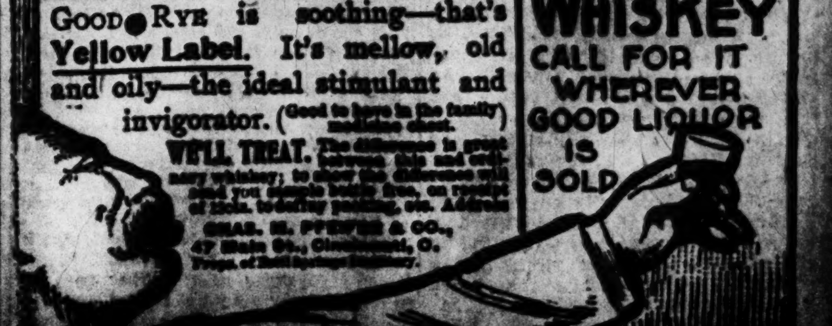
The president today sent to the senate the name of Hon. Judson C. Clements for reappointment as member of the interstate commerce commission. His appointment under the circumstances is highly flattering to the Georgian, for it is the result of his excellent service during the two terms he has held the office.

Judge Martin, of Atlanta and East Point, is among the callers on the president today. The judge is a seeker after office and has strong hopes of landing. Other Georgians in the city today are Colonel Usher Thompson, of Madison; Hugh McKee, of Atlanta, and Mr. Arnold, the republican leader of Albany.

Toast your friends with
YELLOW LABEL WHISKEY
CALL FOR IT WHEREVER GOOD LIQUOR IS SOLD

GOOD RYE is soothing—that's Yellow Label. It's mellow, old and oily—the ideal stimulant and invigorator. (Good to have in the family medicine chest.)

WE'LL TREAT. [illegible]
CHAS. H. PFEFFER & CO., 47 Main St., Cincinnati, O.



NYON'S OLD URE

[illegible] says what his Cold [illegible] says what all the world [illegible] seems to be taking [illegible] a cold appears. [illegible] throat and lungs [illegible] need no longer be a fore[illegible] or pneumonia. [illegible] remedies is as sure. All [illegible] vial. Guide to Health [illegible] Broadway and Twenty-sixth [illegible] medical advice free.

IN CHARLESTON

[illegible] on Visit of Prominent Georgia Citizens.

[illegible]

ROBBER [illegible] UP TRAIN

[illegible] from First Page.

[illegible]

ORIA [illegible] Children. Always Bought

[illegible] WOUNDED

[illegible] Officer With [illegible]

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL..................Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Pres't and Bus. M'g'r

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ATLANTA, GA. December 14, 1900.

What Shall We Do with Her?

In the multiplicity of efforts to reform the world, we are continually beset with problems calculated to balk our most earnest work.

The woman is fallen. We should reform her. Then—

What shall we do with her?

The Constitution has told the story of poor Hattie Hughes, how she was snatched from one phase of vice only to fall into another. The pity of policemen, familiar with human raggedness, was touched; her case was brought to the attention of some good people who took an interest in her. To them she said that—

She wanted to lead a better life and to be reclaimed from the habit which was killing her.

Three weeks' treatment made her a different looking creature. There is a look of returning health on the cheeks and a sparkle of joy in the black-lustre eyes.

Just as she was getting well, and when she was being cared for, she became despondent and ran away. Tuesday night she was found by the police in her old haunts and was held in a detention ward at the barracks.

The gentleman who had befriended her was once more appealed to, and speaking for Society, he sorrowfully admitted:

It seems that she is one that cannot be reclaimed. We have been kind to her, but she is incorrigible. Twice she threatened to kill me with a poker, and we had to use force. She is almost well again, and we have cured her of the cocaine habit. If we carry her back she will run away again. So we may have to give her up."

On the other hand, the woman tells a story of desperation which is not without its pathos:

I am grateful for what they have done for me, but after I am cured and turned out on the world what am I to do? I cannot expect to enter a family as a servant; I cannot secure employment in a store; I cannot work with factory girls. Everywhere and in every place the finger of scorn would be pointed at me and I would be run away. It was these thoughts that drove me to desperation. I want to lead a different life, but what am I to do?

The question is one born of desperation, but it contains a suggestion of hope. "After I am cured and turned out on the world, what am I to do? * * * I want to lead a different life, but what am I to do?

In the strength of church organization in Atlanta is such a question to remain unanswered. In the depth of Christian sentiment has it failed to go deep enough to throw out a life line to a suffering creature? In the great earnestness of womanly endeavor for work to do, is the wail of this one poor woman to be ignored? Who will answer, for each class, the question propounded?

The study of any theory is very pleasant, but the practice of it is repugnant, unless sweetened by the knowledge that it is done "in His name." God does not require advice nor suggestion, but smiles upon the actual brand saved from the burning when it is laid before Him. It will not do to discount divine grace by saying there are people "beyond the saving." There may be people the saving of whom will be difficult, and the reaching of whom may be through paths of the utmost human disgust, but the end can be reached by those sincere enough to seek it and determined enough to win the crown. Measured by this standard, how the workers diminish in number, and "all begin to make excuse." The comfortable home, the easy pew, the satisfied conscience, and on the outside the shrieks of a Hattie Hughes, voicing the indictment of society.

Hattie Hughes is in Atlanta. What shall we do with her?

Hattie Hughes is but the name for a multitude. What shall we do with them?

Is there no answer from the heart of Atlanta?

Hash and Eggs for Girls.

Hash and eggs as a regular diet for girls furnish the latest sensation from Rockefeller's Chicago university.

The girls, who pay $3.50 a week board, consented to listen to a lecture on "How to Live on Thirty Cents a Day." A day or two of such fare, as much a joke as a matter of instruction, was considered sufficient, but when the girls calculated it up and found that they were living on seventeen cents a day, or $1.19 a week, they struck. As they pay $3.50 a week, they think that they are getting too little, while the rake-off of the university kitchen is too great. The "coeds" living in the dormitories on the campus are required by the rules to take their meals in the dining rooms attached to the halls. The monotonous fare, they say, has been served since October 1st. With the memories of Thanksgiving dinners still fresh in their minds, the young women now balk at the more homely fare, and ask for a dining room programme from which eggs, hash and toast shall be excluded. One of the young women said:

It is eggs and toast for breakfast, hash and toast for lunch, and beefsteak and baked potatoes for dinner. Of course, we do not have hash every day, for they run out of cold meat, but it comes several times a week, while the eggs are regular every morning. On Sunday we go to see our friends.

I do wish they would quit giving us eggs and toast so often for breakfast, said another. I am getting tired of such fare, and other girls have been complaining.

We had hash almost every day, declared a third, and I got so tired of the meals that I quit. The university is making money out of the meals, and they ought to be better.

And more to the same effect. The attempt to run the university on the savings of the kitchen is being roundly scored. It seems fated that Mr. Rockefeller is to have all kinds of experiences with his educational hobby.

The Industrial South.

The recent industrial convention has been discussed with great approval by the press of the country, which regard its revelations as of the first importance.

The New York Commercial, which has taken front rank with the industrial newspapers of the country, in summing up the work of the convention, comes to this conclusion:

This industrial development of the south is a most captivating theme. All the world wondered when, in 1871, the conquered people of France, less than 37,000,000 in number, put their hands in their pockets and paid on call $1,000,000,000 in war indemnity to Germany. A far greater marvel is it that the vanquished and impoverished 5,000,000 whites of the south in 1865, with practically no industry save the raising of cotton with slave labor, having rendered to the torch and the sword $3,000,000,000 of their property, contributing annually since then more than $30,000,000 in the form of pensions for their former foes, have somewhat achieved in a third of a century a complete revolution in their industrial system; have practically trebled their cotton crop, added to it a score of new ones that a kindly soil and climate permit, and have supplemented these with mining and a variety of manufacture which, all together, are piling up wealth and increasing population with a rapidity that was not even dreamed of when the new south's present captains of industry were boys, and that challenges admiration everywhere. The south has done this, too, be it remembered, with meanwhile a burden on her back such as no other people in the world bears today—the problem of carrying within her body politic two distinct races nearly equal in numbers.

History will not deal lightly with this achievement. It must be a constant inspiration to the thousand and more industrial delegates now deliberating for the south's benefit in the Crescent City.

The industrial south is growing. We have made but a beginning of what we intend to do.

One Friend from Persia.

The new minister from Persia, Isaac Khan Mofahamet Dovlet, asks mercy for his name.

In his speech to the president, he said:

I am pleased to hope, Mr. President, that your excellency and your government will deign to accord to me your support and protection in order to carry to a happy end the mission with which I am charged.

This request springs from the fact that his predecessor, Hadji Hassan Ghouli Khan Mohamet El Vessari, was driven from the country because of his long name. The humorists got after him, and he was advised to hire a name-bearer as well as a train-bearer.

We wish our friend Isaac well, and hope he will enjoy the Christmas holidays.

What Does the Minority Care?

The Marietta Journal, in discussing the strange scenes being enacted in the legislature says:

The Journal does not believe a "trust fund" should be used or diverted unless amply protected to secure its forthcoming when the state's bonded indebtedness is to be met, the first installment of which, as we understand it, is due in 1915; but it certainly does seem a good business proposition for the state to improve her own property by building a new depot, when the outlay will bring 6 per cent on investment, where the money new depot, when the outlay will bring 6 yield an annual interest of 2 per cent. The increased additional interest, it would appear, would pay the state's 2 per cent by the time its bonded indebtedness falls due, more than the reserve fund, and have the depot besides, which would increase the value of the state's railroad property as a valuable asset in a new lease or sale when the present lease expires.

All this is very good as argument, but when the minority has its back up, what does it care for the people?

The British Tax Assessor.

The British tax assessor is either more persistent or more fortunate than our own.

It is but a few weeks since that he made a big haul out of the Winans estate. Now he has descended upon Dick Croker, and insists upon his paying taxes on an income of $100,000. Dick will have to yield.

If they must live abroad they should pay for the privilege.

President Hall's Speech.

The reception which the press of the country has given the speech of President Hall, of the Georgia School of Technology, recently delivered in New Orleans, is an evidence that the man who speaks of material things can find an audience.

One of the newspapers which discusses President Hall's speech at length, The Nashville American, has this to say:

The south must learn to do those things which it now pays others to do and which are enriching others at its expense.

One way surely to do this is to disseminate broadcast the idea that factories, with their machinery, their oil, their grime and their smoke and noise, are not to be shunned by young men of talent and education; that they are to be sought; that the farm is the place for the scientist, the chemist, the industrious man, the educated man, and is not to be left to the care of the untrained and the shiftless.

The work to be done is to impress the pliant, ingenious minds of southern youth with the fact of the opportunity that waits them, of the work which is at their hands, how it is within their grasp to become empire builders.

During an oratorical contest which took place in Atlanta recently, President Hall truly said: "Our speaker was the only one on the stage who would lose nothing in case of defeat. His gift was safe." On the same line, it might be said that there is no honor roll in a school of technology. Every man in line is an honor man. Before the humblest one there is spread out the invitation to expert endeavor, and each one goes forth with the certainty that the test is yet to come.

A few nights later the school gave an exhibition for the benefit of the Georgia legislators. In sooty garments, they went about their work of smoke and grease. The task over, they went to the lockers, exchanged their suits, and stood ready for the ballroom, where they stood the centers of admiring eyes.

Young man, go to work.

Has Dollars of His Own.

The marriage announced for the duke of Westminster discloses the fact that the bride-to-be is not an American.

The duke happens to have dollars of his own, so he can afford to improve his family without regard to his purse.

There are different brands of dukes and counts.

Pardon for Taylor.

It would be magnanimous on part of Governor Beckham to extend executive clemency to W. S. Taylor.

The fugitive's environment should be considered.

Pity for the Poor Man.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, who occupies the tory leadership through the favor of his uncle, decries reference to "the accident of birth."

If the accident would always pay as well as it did in his case, no one would take out an insurance policy against it.

Senator Clay's Speech.

The speech of Senator Clay on the ship subsidy bill has commanded much attention throughout the country.

The junior senator from Georgia is holding his own in that august body, and attracts attention whenever he speaks. His friends view his growing power with pleasure.

Unfortunate for Brother Pitkin.

It is unfortunate for Brother Pitkin that he has to explain so often.

New Rule in Arithmetic.

From the legislative wrangles of the last few days, it would appear that 31 is a majority of 175.

Invite Him to the Opening.

Major Stewart, if he still be in life, should be invited to the opening of the Georgia Confederate Veterans' home.

Will They Talk Then?

The West Point boys now hiding behind their honor will have to come out into the open when the investigation committee gets to work.

Over a glass of beer Waldersee and Chaffee settled their differences.

The young queen was simply kind to the old man.

Hanna is keeping faith with the ship trusts.

Did Harrison freeze the McKinley smile when the two statesmen met?

New York's moral reform seems to have become stalled in the mud.

Chicago "nigger hunts" are hidden away among the short items by the newspapers of that city.

Benevolence has too often the failing of missing its aim.

People who are too concerned for those at a distance are unfortunate enough to overlook those near about them.

Having voted for imperialism, the venerable Senator Hoar will now proceed to speak against it.

Oom Paul should order another "schooner."

TALKS ABOUT ATLANTA.

Savannah, Ga., Press: The Atlanta people are talking of an exposition for 1902, and The Washington Post wants to know what Atlanta proposes to celebrate this time.

Macon County Citizen: Atlanta will hold another great exposition. If she will only give a repetition of the last one, everybody will be satisfied.

Madison, Ga., Advertiser: Atlanta is inaugurating a movement for another Piedmont exposition in 1902. There has been nothing equal to the old Piedmont exposition, and with the lapse of years during which the south has made its greatest strides of advancement, there is no reason why the exposition in 1902 should not be a startling success.

Cedartown, Ga., Standard: There is a movement on foot in Atlanta to preserve the exposition buildings permanently for the purpose of holding a fair of some sort every year. On this line The Constitution suggests a big exposition in the Gate City for 1902. Progressive Atlanta will doubtless carry out both the general and particular suggestions.

North Georgia Citizen: Atlanta is great, and great is Atlanta! People had hardly got home from the Interstate fair when it was announced that there was on foot another big "blow out" for 1902.

Stillmore, Ga., Budget: The Atlanta papers certainly do their part by trying to improve their city. They give a great deal of space to drawings of contemplated improvements, and in this way endeavor to win the people. Some of their efforts are likely to bring the results sought.

Albany, Ga., Herald: Now let the railroad commission take hold of that passenger depot at Atlanta. There is no more reason why the railroad commission should not require the railroads to provide adequate accommodations for the public at Atlanta than at Albany, Americus and other points where peremptory orders were given for depots.

CLEMENTS IS COMMISSIONER

Georgian Is Given Another Term by the President.

Washington, December 12.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

Judson C. Clements, of Georgia, to be an interstate commerce commissioner, a reappointment.

John W. Yerkes, of Kentucky, to be commissioner of internal revenue.

The nomination of Mr. Yerkes to be collector of internal revenue for the eighth district of Kentucky is withdrawn.

North Carolina Property Valuation.

Raleigh, N. C., December 12.—(Special.) [illegible]

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Ca'line's Violets.

Whar' they growed I never knowed—
Garden, or 'longside the road;
All I know is that they're mine
From the hand of sweet Ca'line!
Rose is red an' vi'let's blue;
Ca'line's cheeks air red ones, too!

When they come it wus a day
Clouds had rained themselves away;
In the cold skies roun' about
Not a sunbeam peekin' out;
I fergot the rainy skies—
So much blue in Ca'line's eyes!

Think now of a feller—say,
Built fer plowin'—stackin' hay,
Splittin' rails, and so forth, and
Takin' flowers from Ca'line's hand!
(Taint a hand of jeweled rings:—
Ca'line's hands don't need sich things!)

Think of it—an' Ca'line—she,
Like a vi'let sweet to me!
Lookin', in this lonesome place,
Like the rose smiled in her face!
Givin' of them vi'lets blue
Like some dream that had come true!

Well! they're mine; an' sweet Ca'line—
May the sun ferever shine
Whar' she passes, fair an' free,
Fer the light she brought to me!
Think I mind these rainy skies?
No! My heaven's in Ca'line's eyes!

* * * * *

Taking Stock.

"I've just finished the best love-song I ever wrote," said the poet.

"I'm so glad!" said the wife. "That ought to bring a Christmas turkey!"

"And here," continued the poet, "is a sonnet which is the work of my life."

"We just needed that," murmured the wife, "for one of those nice hams which the grocer says came in yesterday!"

"I have also an ode of five hundred words on which I pride myself," said the poet, sternly.

"Oh! joyful days!" exclaimed the wife. "That will bring a sack of flour and a can of lard!"

"Molly!" cried the poet, "have you no appreciation of the fire of genius?"

"Yes, John, dear," she answered, meekly, "but it's such a feeble flame to warm by!"

* * * * *

The Happiest Days.

Tell me the happiest days
Of all this life, my dear?
In bleak or blossomed ways
The days when you are near!

Tell me the loneliest days—
Lost to all love and grace,
And thrill of purest praise?
Days when I miss your face!

And heaven is not so high,
And the world is not so wide;
But for love we live and die:—
God keep him at our side!

* * * * *

Brother Dickey's Sayings.

I don't fin' no fault wid de worl'—'specially in de Chris'mus season, w'en you kin hear it's heart beat.

Some folks talks 'bout Charity so much it's a great wonder de ol' lady don't enter a suit fer libel.

It's true dat him what give ter de po' lends ter de Lord; de only trouble is, de Lawd is expected ter pay mighty big intrust!

If it wuzn't fer hope in de worl' de Lawd knows what I'd do fer dinner dis time termorrer.

Riches sometimes takes wings; but widout 'em dey couldn't outrun me on a plank road.

* * * * *

'Speshully Chris'mus Day.

I lak ter see my white folks
In winter time en May;
Lawd bless 'em all
F'um spring ter fall,
En 'speshully Chris'mus day!

I stan's up ter my white folks,
No matter what dey say;
I stan's up true
'Twell de worl' fall throo'—
'Speshully Chris'mus day!

Dey's no folks lak my white folks—
I don't keer whar dey stay;
I wid 'em strong
De whole year long,
En 'speshully Chris'mus day!

Struck Him Right.

"If you'll allow us to make some change in your poem," wrote an editor, "we'll send you a check for it."

"Go ahead," replied the author, "change is exactly what I'm after."

* * * * *

It is announced that "Kim," Rudyard Kipling's new story is "the work of his life." But Kip has many years of life ahead of him yet.

* * * * *

In several rural exchanges we find news items of men who were "run over by a railroad." Yet of itself a railroad is a very harmless affair.

* * * * *

We Shall Forget.

In morning light
We shall forget the dark dreams of the night;
The wide world bright, and a clear heaven in sight
In morning light!

* * * * *

This has been a great year for the publishers, and even a few authors will assist in carving the Christmas turkey.

* * * * *

An eastern singer speaks of "the holiday notes." Let us all hope they will be $10 ones.

F. L. S.

PLAN NOT WHOLLY APPROVED.

Canal Connection Chicago Wants May Be Changed.

Washington, December 12.—Members of the Illinois delegation in congress who are interested in the canal connection of the Mississippi river and the great lakes by way of Chicago sanitary canal, have been advised that the report of the committee of United States army engineers about to be sent to congress is not entirely favorable to the project. The report is still in the possession of the war department, but it is understood that the project of a fourteen foot canal from Lockport at the foot of the sanitary canal and thence down the Desplaines and Illinois rivers to the Mississippi river is disapproved by the commission, though impliedly it is stated that if the plan is extended on to St. Louis, a distance of forty miles, it would be approved.

The committee estimates that the cost of the fourteen foot cut from Lockport to the Mississippi river will be about $30,000,000.

Election Registrars Indicted.

Raleigh, N. C., December 12.—(Special.) Democratic registrars for Forsyth county in the late election have been indicted by a jury of the federal court on the specific charge of deprivation of rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States [illegible]

PARTICIPANT IN "BARBARA FRIETCHIE" INCIDENT TELLS OF IT AS IT OCCURRED

By JAMES J. SLADE, Company A., Tenth Georgia Volunteers.

"BARBARA FRIETCHIE" has created a good deal of talk, one way and another. I never knew the name of the girl, but I believe I was at the bottom of the story, whatever her name.

I was, as Caesar would say, legatus pro praetore, a lieutenant in place of a captain, commanding company A, Tenth Georgia volunteers, on Lee's first march into Maryland. My captain was delayed by sickness, but was up by the battle of Sharpsburg. We were marching quietly, but with a sort of feeling on us that Israel had on crossing over Jordan—we had just waded the Potomac—and our step was light, as if we had entered the promised land.

Company A, the "Yaller Hammers," was in front, and I at their head. Lieutenant Colonel Tom Sloan, killed at Sharpsburg, riding in the rear of his regiment; the Fifty-third Georgia, talking and joking with me. As we marched through the main street of Frederick, town or city, and where the houses, and stores I think, came to the sidewalk, I saw a rather fair, not remarkably pretty, young woman waving a small flag. Many salutes from fair hands with handkerchiefs greeted us; but the flag was too much for my military discipline. My heart and my



JAMES J. SLADE, Columbus, Ga.

patriotism made a hot race to push me to action. I told Sloan I could not stand that; that that confederate woman and flag was due a salute. So I wheeled to the right, stepped to the open window, halted, raised my sword and presented arms. My going out of line attracted some attention in the rear rank of the Fifty-third Georgia, and all along the line of my company.

But lo! When I had done the handsomest that lay in a well-bred Georgia boy, the young woman shot her arm and the flag out toward me and told me: "You had better take a better look at it, sir!" and sure enough, instead of what I took it for, a confederate flag, it was the stars and stripes!

I retreated discomfited amid the good-humored jokes and jeers of the confederate line.

Now, if the Barbara Frietchie story at Frederick had an origin outside Whittier's brain, that was it. In the first place, it is not likely to have happened more than once, such as it was, and no doubt it was told by the girl, with many frills, to her northern friends by letter or to federals subsequently, who often passed through Frederick late in the war.

Whittier just cut the lie out of the whole cloth.

Not a soldier along the line either wanted to disturb the girl, or would have dared do so. Every impulse among the boys in gray that saw or heard of the rebuff of the "Yaller-hammer's" lieutenant, went into a shout and laugh at his expense.

Whittier's slander on the southern army ought to damn any public presentation of the name, let it be what it may, unless it be to correct the slander.

CHRISTMAS WEEK REMINISCENCES IN WHICH MEMORIES OF MEN OF FAME ARE RECALLED

By T. DEWITT TALMADGE.

(Copyright, 1900, The Christian Herald, New York.)

AT Christmastide we all become meditative, and are disposed to look back more than to look forward. Especially is this so if we sit by a country fireplace, or a city grate, where the kind of coal you burn allows the flames to gallop and shake the shadows up and down the wall.

In my house on Oxford street, Brooklyn, in 1876, we had a memorable gathering, the memory of which I still cherish as among the most treasured of my Christmas reminiscences. Many ladies and gentlemen were present, but the more conspicuous—not because of any pretense on his part, but by sheer force of elevated character—was William Cullen Bryant. He did not much like to be helped out of the carriage when he came, nor to be helped into it again when he departed. He was the impersonation of simplicity. He no doubt knew that he was admired of all, but he gave no demonstration of that fact.

The evening had nearly passed when the mayor of the city made an address of appreciation both of Martin Farquhar Tupper, the English poet, then present, and of our venerable American poet, Bryant, and Tupper, before the other guests came, had been seated on the sofa quoting poetry and reviving reminiscences. After the mayor, addresses by Messrs. Bryant, Tupper and Peter Cooper and the Rev. Drs. I. S. Prime, Dowling and others. But I had always been desirous of hearing Mr. Bryant read one of his poems. I had attended the Bryant meeting a year or two before in Chickering hall, New York—a meeting at which the music was good and the speaking good, but there was a great lack in it of William Cullen Bryant himself. His speech of response was only about three minutes, while he spent all the rest of the evening in doing nothing except keeping silence and looking venerable. I thought, why does not somebody think of asking the glorious old man to come forward and read his "Forest Hymn," or lines to a "Waterfowl," or the "Death of the Flowers?" But no such thing happened. On the evening at my house I resolved that no such omission should be repeated. I sprung my strategem on him in the most unexpected moment. Mr. Tupper, at our request, had read a selection from his own poems, and read them well. Turning to our American poet, I said: "Mr. Bryant, I have always wanted to hear you read 'Thanatopsis,' and I have no doubt it would be a great joy to all our guests to hear you read it. I have it here in Griswold's compilation. Will you grant us the great favor of reading it?"

Bryant blushed like a bashful miss



DR. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, Of Washington, D. C.

when asked to play on the piano. There was evidently a struggle between his modesty and his desire to be obliging. After a moment's pause, he said: "I would rather read anything than my own writings; but if it will be of any pleasure to you I will do as you say." Taking the book, he advanced to the middle of the room, looked up at the chandelier and then looked at the book. "Take my spectacles," said Mr. Tupper. "No, no," said Mr. Bryant, "I do not need spectacles." The type of the book was rather small, but he made no hesitation. There he stood, at eighty-two years of age, about to read without spectacles a poem he had published in The North American Review in 1816, when he was eighteen years of age! He turned round and said: "You will understand that I do not recite this from memory, for I am not familiar with it." With calm, slow accent he read on.

It was a scene never to be forgotten. It was eighteen hundred and sixteen reading to eighteen hundred and seventy-six. He did not hold the book away off as octogenarians are wont to do when they read without glasses, but just as a man of thirty would hold a book. His long white beard snowed upon the page. As he came to the last nine lines his voice became feeble, not with physical weakness, but with suppressed emotion. I had read it, and reread it, as everybody else has, until I thought there was no more to get out of the closing lines of "Thanatopsis," but he gave it a new translation that memorable night. Could it be that I had ever heard it before? The white, overhanging eyebrows, the deep sunken eyes, the great dome of a forehead above a thin body, the realization that it must be the closing hours of a long and beautiful life, and the sound of the strong winter winds that swept round the house while he was reading, were a commentary upon the immortal passage, until I write them here under half-delusion that no one has ever seen or heard them before:

"So live that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one that draws the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

We never saw him again. We said "Good night" till under other skies we shall say "Good morning." I could not that night help thinking of the first time I saw Mr. Bryant. It was in the days of my boyhood, at Tripler hall, at the meeting in commemoration of Fenimore Cooper, who had just died. Washington Irving came forward to call the meeting to order. He was embarrassed as I never before or since saw a speaker embarrassed. He had his hat in one hand and his gloves in the other. His chief perplexity seemed to be how to change his hat and gloves to the other hand. He hemmed and hawed and stuttered, and blushed and bowed and half broke down while presenting Daniel Webster as the chairman of the meeting. Daniel Webster in a speech introduced William Cullen Bryant as the orator of the evening. For more than an hour Mr. Bryant discoursed of his friend, the author of "Wing and Wing," "Red Rover," and "The Two Admirals." What a night in Tripler hall that was! Was there ever such a group on one platform? Washington Irving calling to the chair Daniel Webster to introduce William Cullen Bryant!

But which most affected me I cannot easily tell—Bryant, in 1851, applauded of the multitudes in Tripler hall, or Bryant in my parlors in 1876. The one was "Noontide!" The other was "Sunset!"

GOVERNOR JARED IRWIN AND THE FAMOUS RESCINDING ACT THAT FINISHED THE FRAUD

By CHARLES EDGEWORTH JONES, Whose Great Stories of Georgia Governors Are Creating Comment.

THE public career of General Jared Irwin, as measured by the scope of his political services, was one of great utility. It is, however, chiefly for the reason of his patriotic identification with the famous rescinding act that his memory will be proudly cherished.

Born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, in 1730, when seven years of age Mr. Irwin removed with his parents to Georgia, settling in the parish of St. George, subsequently known as Burke county. While the records are silent respecting his early biography, we presume that his experience was similar to that of other sturdy lads who were contemporaneously reared in that sparsely populated province. Our information respecting our honored subject properly begins with the inception of revolutionary hostilities. He then looms up as an ardent patriot, and during the greater part of the protracted struggle his courageous heart and determined arm were unqualifiedly enlisted in the cause of the embattled colonies. As a valorous private in a Georgia regiment during the "times which tried men's souls," throughout the concluding half of that distracting crisis, his martial ministrations were unremittingly expended in the defense of his adopted commonwealth. And, when the alarm was over, his patriotic contribution to the eventual triumph was not forgotten. Coincidently with the termination of the direful conflict in 1783, his unfaltering efforts in this historic connection were rewarded by his advancement to a seat in the Georgia house of assembly. He was thus permitted to participate in her earliest legislative deliberations after her triumphant erection into the dignity of a sovereign and independent state.

For several years subsequent to the conclusion of the revolution, Mr. Irwin was intrusted with the leadership of a detachment of the Georgia militia on the frontier. The Creek Indians constituted the objective menace which the [illegible] presumably, achieved. About 1787 our subject saw fit to transfer his residence to Washington county. Within a few months after his removal to that locality, or in January, 1788, he was honored by selection as a delegate to the convention at Augusta (Richmond county), specially charged with the ratification of the federal constitution, as adopted in the previous September. In the state constitutional convention of 1789 and 1795 he had likewise the honor of officiating as a deputy, while in the case of the conclave which was held in 1798 his presidential ministrations were, furthermore, admiringly invoked.

The legislative labors of Captain Irwin, which were of an extensive character, aside from the above mentioned tenure, were, properly speaking, inaugurated in 1790. From that time until the close of his useful life, he was, for the most part, prominently identified with one or other of the branches of the general assembly of the commonwealth. During the period of his official incumbency in that body he frequently enjoyed membership in the upper house, his efficiency being distinctively recognized through his elevation in 1804-1806 and 1810-1811 to the presidency of the state senate. Previously, or in January, 1796, Captain Irwin had been the recipient of a loftier evidence of the public regard in his advancement to the chief magistracy of Georgia. The selection as made was an eminently appropriate one; his patriotic fitness for the responsible trust being demonstrated from the start. Within a fortnight or more after his auspicious inauguration, an opportunity for signally gratifying his constituents presented itself. On the 13th of the ensuing February, the famous rescinding act, which will ever constitute an imperishably glorious reproof to those who are disposed to assail the honor of the commonwealth, was submitted for his historic signature. [illegible] tius of the Yazoo crisis. By that worthy, some two months before, had the notable bill been introduced for the consideration of the re-awakened legislature. The triumphant passage of the specified law by both of its houses having been enthusiastically insured, it only remained for Governor Irwin, through his chirographic authentication, to complete the noble work so satisfactorily commenced. All eyes were concentrated upon the newly-installed executive; for the infamous record of his misguided predecessor was never absent from their thoughts. Their apprehensions were, however, happily misplaced, as an incorruptible patriot, and not a ruler who was open to seductive influences, now rewarded their confidence.

Fully cognizant was Governor Irwin of the gravity of the situation, and of the importance of acting in harmony with the popular demand. He, accordingly, responded with promptitude to the patriotic needs of the occasion, by affixing his sturdy signature to the uncompromising document, through which his name and fame are proudly perpetuated.

Aside from his identification with the rescinding act, which sounded the eternal death-knell to the monumental Yazoo fraud, there was no event of special significance signalizing Governor Irwin's earlier term, whereto we would invite attention. His tenure expiring in January, 1798, he passed to other spheres of political usefulness. From these he was recalled in November, 1806, when he was proudly reinstated in the magisterial chair of the commonwealth. His latter gubernatorial service came to an end three years later, and from the fall of 1809 until his deplored death, legislative duties, as we have seen, engrossed his enlightened energies. About this time it was that our subject was honored with the complimentary grade of brigadier general of the state militia, the [illegible] martial distinction now coming to impart interest to his notable public career. And when at Union Hill (Washington county), Georgia, on the 1st of March, 18[illegible], General Jared Irwin breathed his last, a stalwart worthy was withdrawn, who, by a stroke of his pen, while assuring his political popularity, embalmed his name in the recollection of a grateful posterity.

CHARLES EDGEWORTH [illegible]
Augusta, Ga., December 11, [illegible]

PLEADS IN VAIN FOR HER BOY TO BE SENT TO REFORMATORY

Pathetic Scene Between Mother and Son in the Recorder's Court Yesterday.

MAKES A TOUCHING APPEAL

Recorder Broyles Has To Tell Her That There Is No Reformatory.

BOY MAY BECOME A CONVICT

Mrs. Pharr, a Poor Widow, Was Present in Court When Noah Pharr, Her Twelve-Year-Old Son Was Arraigned.



NOAH PHARR.
This Bright Young Boy Is an Eloquent Argument for the Reformatory.

"He is my boy, my eldest son, and I have watched over him and prayed over him ever since he toddled at my knees. But the stronger hand of the father was not there to help me, and my boy is going to ruin. The father is in the grave, and I am unable to cope with my son, since he has grown old enough to go away from me. My mother's heart bleeds at the idea of my boy wearing the convict's stripes. I have appealed to the police to help me with the child. He is now in the hands of the law, and I only beg as pitifully as a poor mother can, that something be done to help me save my son before it is too late."

Mrs. Pharr, a widow who resides at No. 11 Danville street, spoke these words to Recorder Broyles in the police court yesterday afternoon when Noah Pharr, her twelve-year-old son, was arraigned on the charge of stealing coal.

The recorder could only reply:

"The people, madam, have at the ballot box declared that such boys as yours must be saved by being sent to a reformatory instead of a prison. That verdict was rendered nearly a year ago and yet, I am sorry to say, a reformatory has not yet been established. Since that verdict was made up by an overwhelming majority of the voters of this county, numbers of boys have been sent to the chaingang who were lawfully entitled to better treatment and I fear your boy will have to go there, too. I feel in my heart that the boys who are now going to the penitentiary are being sent there unlawfully, at least from a moral standpoint."

The Boy in the Case.

Noah Pharr is not a bad looking boy. He shows, of course, some of the signs of vice which are already developing in his nature. His face is open and frank, and there is the making of a good man in him if he were only given the chance.

When his father died he was looked upon as the mainstay of the little family when he grew older. His mother had five children to care for. But the boy, without the strong hand of a father to guide him, fell into bad ways and became a sort of local outcast. The heart broken mother did her best to reclaim her son. As she said, she talked to him, beseeching him to lead a good life. She prayed over him, and on several occasions had the police to bring him back home to her where she could talk to him again.

Yesterday morning the lad was arrested on the charge of stealing coal in one of the railroad yards. His mother heard of his arrest and was present at the trial in the recorder's court.

Hates To See Him Go to Chaingang.

Recorder Broyles told Mrs. Pharr that he would have the boy held over in the city prison until the case could be further investigated.

"I hate to send that boy away to the farm, where I knew he would stay until he was tried for larceny and given a term in the chaingang," said the recorder. "The child is as much entitled to a reformatory as ever a human being was entitled to anything under the law. That mother has a right to demand that her boy be sent to a reformatory instead of the chaingang, and yet there is no reformatory."

The boy stated to a reporter of The Constitution that he wanted to lead a different life, and would do so if given an opportunity.

The case is one of the strongest appeals that was ever made for the reformatory which the people voted for nearly twelve months ago, but which, up to date, has not been established.

FIREMEN TOOK FAIR BY STORM

Were Out in Force and Enjoyed Themselves Immensely.

DRUM CORPS WAS A FEATURE

Knights Templar To Take in the Fair Tonight.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS ON TUESDAY

Contest for the Most Popular Lady of the Fair Conducted Tomorrow—Prize Is Quilt.

Intermingled blue and red, the colors of the uniforms of the firemen and the firemen's drum corps, transformed the Masonic fair into a gaudy scene last night. The occasion was firemen's night at the fair and the firemen were out in force. The inclement weather prevented the usual large crowd from attending, but notwithstanding this fact, a neat sum of money was realized.

What was lacking in numbers was supplied in noise, the drum corps rendering the scene lively during the evening. The feature of the occasion was a drill by the drum corps. This was executed in an excellent manner, eliciting praise and admiration on all sides.

Those connected with the fair used their efforts to the end that the firemen might enjoy themselves fully, and those endeavors proved not futile. The galaxy of pretty young ladies, who have contributed so much to the success of the fair, were very much in evidence and they succeeded in convincing the firemen that they should part with a considerable number of dimes.

Tonight the Knight Templars will take in the fair, and the indications are that they will have a royal good time. A contest will be conducted for the most popular knight, and this will add interest to the occasion. Mrs. Bigby, who is in charge of the Mount Zion chapter booth, has also invited the Red Men to be present tonight.

Saturday night was set apart as Knights of Pythias night, but this arrangement has been changed and Tuesday has been set apart for the Knights. The feature of Saturday night will be a contest for the most popular lady of the fair, and the prize offered is a $1,000 silk quilt. This contest gives promise of being the liveliest of the entire fair and will no doubt realise a considerable sum. Much interest centers in the contest and the different ladies will likely do some very hard work to win the handsome and valuable prize.

The fair management desires it understood that the award contest of Wednesday night, which resulted in a sensational scene, was not conducted by the fair, but that it was directly in charge of the Fifth regiment.

The executive committee of the fair last night voted to continue the fair until Wednesday night.

"A Furnace of Earth" at Miller's.

North Carolina Pensions.

Raleigh, N. C., December 13.—(Special.)—The state auditor today issued pension warrants. They aggregated $112,000. There are 111 first class, 356 second, 916 third, 2,236 fourth, and 2,658 widows. Pensions paid $58 first class, $42.50 second, $29 third and $14.50 fourth. Widows also get fourth class.

Christmas Happiness

Is largely in the presents one gives, their beauty, appropriateness and useful value. We are receiving large shipments of beautiful goods every day, and among them are hundreds of entirely new concentions of the most famous jewelers and silversmiths. There are Rings, Bracelets, Pins and Buttons in Gold; Watch Fobs and Chains in delicate patterns; Pens and Pencil Tips of Gold and Silver; Royal Bonn, Rockwood and other examples of perfection in the potter's art, besides a multitude of the small utilities in the precious metals, suitable for presents for all the family and its friends and sweethearts.

MAIER & BERKELE, 31 Whitehall Street.

DIAMONDS, ART POTTERY

BLACK AND RILEY HAD LIVELY SCRAP

The Trouble Resulted from a Business Difference.

PACE WAS A RED HOT ONE

Blood Flowed Freely, But Neither Was Badly Hurt.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPALS DIFFER

Mr. Riley Says He Is Satisfied, While Mr. Black Expresses Equal Satisfaction.

James L. Riley, a prominent insurance man, and Charles Black, agent for the Merchants and Manufacturers' Warehousing Company, had a lively set-to in the office of the former yesterday morning.

Like most personal difficulties, the accounts of the participants are radically different. On one point, however, they seem to agree—that the pace was a swift one, and that the affair had all the elements of a "rough house." The cause of the fight was a business difference dating back some weeks.

In his statement of the details of the difficulty, Mr. Riley claims that he was struck with a sharp instrument of some sort. This Mr. Black denies. Mr. Riley says that he is satisfied. Mr. Black also expresses entire satisfaction.

Mr. Riley's Statement.

Mr. Riley has sent The Constitution the following statement concerning the affair:

"Editor Constitution—Mr. Black had taken offense on account of some negotiations had with the Merchants and Manufacturers' Warehousing Company to represent them here. I have used no methods, except what were honorable, at which no business man could take exceptions, and I defy him or any one else to produce any evidence or statement from any one to the contrary. I so stated to him and offered to show him all the correspondence in connection with the matter.

"In conversation with an official of the warehousing company a statement was made to me that Mr. Black was incompetent or unsatisfactory, and that they contemplated a change. Upon my return from New York I mentioned the fact and Black heard it from some one and came to see me about it. I told him everything; he thanked me very much for the information and left immediately for New York. I am informed that he went there to ask for another trial. Whether or not the company feels obligated to give him another chance, I am not as yet advised. He came to my office this morning with a Mr. Goldsmith and stated that he wanted to see me. While discussing the matter he arose, drawing his hand from his trouser's pocket, and struck me with a sharp instrument of some character, cutting my lip. There is no bruise to indicate a strike from the fist, as it is a deep, clear cut. I then hit him, knocking him down, jumped on him and pummeled him for a while. He hugged me tightly while I had him down and I could not strike him as well as by letting him up; so I proposed to let him up, but he continued to cling to me, and requested Mr. Goldsmith and Mr. Price to hold me, stating that he was unwilling to take the chance. In the excitement they both held me and he was allowed to escape. These are the facts in the case and there are several witnesses to substantiate them.

"Just after the affair, when the reporters came to the office, I had no idea that Black had made post haste to the newspaper offices to give his version of it, as I was satisfied with the result, although deploring the unwarranted assault and the contemptible secretion of an instrument with which to strike me.

"Since the publication in the afternoon papers, some of the statements being absolutely untrue, I feel that I should publish more than my statement given them. Yours truly, J. L. RILEY."

Mr. Black's Version.

When asked about the difficulty, Mr. Black said:

"I regret the publicity that has been given this matter. The beginning of the difficulty with Mr. Riley was my objection to an effort on his part to secure by unfair methods my position with the Merchants and Manufacturers' Warehousing Company. I had been informed by a number of my friends that this gentleman had made certain remarks about me that I did not relish. I went to his office to seek an explanation and not a difficulty. I met Mr. Riley in his office as I entered and asked for what I considered certain necessary explanations.

"He answered my courteous request for information in an insolent manner, and I asked him if that was all the explanation that he had to offer for what he had done. After a few more words I felt called upon to tell Mr. Riley how contemptibly he had acted. He then hit at me and the fight ensued.

"The result of the fight is a matter of indifference to the public and is perfectly satisfactory to me. For my part, I am glad that the police did not hear his calls and am equally glad that the doctor so quickly brought him around.

"I don't propose to worry the public further with this matter. If Mr. Riley is not satisfied, he knows my address."

No well regulated household should be without Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

"A Furnace of Earth" at Miller's.

BENEFIT OF HARRY WELDON.

Novel Scheme of the Horse Breeders of Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., December 13.—(Special.)—Breeders in central Kentucky have adopted a unique method of contributing to the fund now being raised for Harry Weldon, the sporting editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who has been stricken with paralysis. At a meeting held today twenty breeders, representing the largest studs in this vicinity, have agreed to contribute to the fund a season to one of their sires. The method is to sell chances of the season at $10 each and then raffle off the chances. This is a region peculiarly fitted for such a plan, inasmuch as there are a number of thoroughbred mares owned by men who have only small establishments and no stallion, and it is thought that they will be liberal contributors to the purpose of tickets for the raffles.

Some of the best stallions in the blue grass are represented, and when it is remembered that, according to the reputation of the sire, a season is worth from $200 to $500, the size of the contribution can be estimated. Among the stallions that have been offered are Top Gallant, Prince of Monaco, Imp. Benstrome, Lamplighter, Deceiver, Ornament, Belvidere, St. Florian, Hindoo, Russell, Wagner, Halma and other good ones. In a similar raffle for the benefit of the Mississippi flood sufferers, W. S. Barnes got a colt which he called Luck and Charity. The proceeds was sold by him in New York a few days ago for $1,000.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR YOUNG GIRL

Dolly Pritchard Sent to State Industrial Farm.

JUST SIXTEEN YEARS OLD

Much Sympathy has been Aroused and an Effort Will Probably Be Made To Secure a Pardon—One of Saddest Cases on Record.

For the first time, perhaps, ever recorded in the history of the state of Georgia, a young white girl has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Dolly Pritchard, a beautiful sixteen-year-old country girl, whose home is snugged away in the mountains of Cherokee county, is that unfortunate individual, and her case goes down on the criminal annals as one of the saddest and most pathetic with which the Georgia court officials have ever dealt. The girl arrived in Atlanta a few days ago in charge of Sheriff P. S. Bedell, of Cherokee county, and was assigned by the prison commission to the industrial farm at Milledgeville.

The girl was charged with the crime of infanticide. After hearing the evidence, twelve stern men waived all human sympathy and with a desire only to mete out justice, declared that she was guilty. The sentence of the court decreed that Dolly Pritchard should spend the rest of her natural life within the confines of the penitentiary.

When Sheriff Bedell arrived at the capitol with his youthful female charge, the prison commissioners were visibly affected when they learned the details of this remarkably sad case, and they at once decided that it would be an act of cruelty to place the girl in companionship with felons. After consultation, an order was issued directing that she be sent to the industrial farm.

The young girl had been raised in the mountains of Cherokee county, and she has never been ten miles from her home during her entire life, until she left there never to return, unless intervention restores to her liberty. Notwithstanding that she has not been given the advantages of the world, Dolly Pritchard's open face indicates anything else than that she would be hard-hearted enough to take a human life.

She stoutly protests her innocence, and her demeanor and youth have stirred the sympathies of all of those who seen her in the prison commission office. Several prominent Atlantians were in the office while she was waiting for the time to depart for Milledgeville, and all were deeply impressed with the pathetic features of the case. It is understood that one gentleman agreed to contribute money for the purpose of endeavoring to secure the release of the girl.

Her father owns property in Cherokee county, and it is thought that an effort will be made shortly to secure a pardon. Mr. Pritchard, it is understood, is an invalid. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard are highly respected in the community, and the predicament of their daughter has fallen as a sad blow upon their home. It it likely that when the movement to obtain a pardon assumes definite shape, a number of influential Atlantians will be prominent workers in the young girl's behalf.

ARE YOU GOING WEST?

Travel the Best Route—Southern Pacific Company—"Sunset Route."

Only line operating Palatial Tourist Sleeping Cars from Georgia and the Carolinas to California without change. Second-class tickets are accepted in these cars. Only line to Texas without an omnibus transfer.

For free maps and literature write or call on W. R. FAGAN, Traveling Passenger Agent, No. 10 North Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

HE HAD ON A LOAD OF LIQUOR

What a Stranger Had in a Buggy Which Was Wrecked by a Runaway Horse.

A runaway horse was seen by Officers Wells and Coker dashing furiously up Edgewood avenue Wednesday afternoon. In the buggy there was no occupant. At the corner of Hurt street and Edgewood avenue, the buggy collided with a telephone pole and was wrecked. The horse broke loose and was captured by Officer Wells a quarter of a mile farther down the street.

At the wrecked buggy Officer Coker discovered a large number of smashed whisky bottles while the spilled liquor ran down the gutter.

A little later the owner of the team came up. He said he had left the horse and buggy at a store door and the horse took fright and ran off.

In the buggy, he said, there were 160 quarts of whisky in pint flasks. He found only sixty-one of the flasks unbroken.

"I reckon you think I have a suspicious load," said the stranger to the officers.

"Yes, it smacks of a blind tiger," remarked one of the officers.

The stranger said no more, but the officers felt satisfied that he was going to a prohibition county.

"A Furnace of Earth" at Miller's.

COLORED METHODISTS MEET

Thirty-Third Session of the Alabama Conference.

Eufaula, Ala., December 13.—(Special.)—Bishop Gaines opened the thirty-third session of the Alabama conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church on Wednesday morning. Ninety-seven ministers were present at the organization for business. Mayor Dent, in a happy address, bid the conference welcome. Bishop Gaines' response was characteristic. His reminiscences of General Toombs and Hon. Howell Cobb, who lived in the county adjoining that in which the bishop was reared, and of the eminent Bishop Pierce, were intensely interesting and impressive. The financial and other reports show large increases.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP Cures a Cough or Cold at once.

CLARKE IS VICTOR IN PENTATHLON

Proves Himself the Best All Round Athlete.

ATHLETIC CLUB ENTERTAINS

Members Give an Interesting Gymnastic Exhibition.

THE ATTENDANCE WAS QUITE LARGE

Feature of the Evening Was an Old Greek Contest To Determine Best All Round Athlete.

Arthur Clarke proved himself the best all round athlete of all those who entered the pentathlon at the Atlanta Athletic club last night.

The club house was crowded, and many ladies braved the cold and rain to see the young athletes go through the various exhibitions on the programme. Refreshments were served during the evening.

The members of the club invited their friends to witness a general gymnastic entertainment, of which the pentathlon was the principal feature. The pentathlon was a contest used by the Greeks to ascertain the best all round athlete out of a number. It included five separate exercises, a per centage of the losers dropping out after each event until only two enter the last one.

The eight men who entered the contest last night were: W. R. Tichenor, W. H. Glenn, Edward Peters, Charles Todd, W. H. Patterson, Jr., Arthur Clarke, R. P. Strong and R. B. Clower.

The first event, the running high jump with springboard, was won by W. R. Tichenor, who cleared 6 feet 7 inches.

Charlie Todd won the next event, putting the shot, right and left handed. His combined put with both hands was 58 feet 3½ inches.

The three standing broad jumps, the next event on the list, was won by W. H. Patterson, Jr., who covered 27 feet 3 inches in the three jumps.

These three events weeded out all of the contestants except Patterson, Clarke, Peters and Glenn.

The 224 yard foot race was the next event on the card. Patterson and Clarke were the victors, and Peters and Glenn dropped out.

The decisive event between Clarke and Patterson, a wrestling bout, Greco-Roman, two points down, was won by Clarke, who was declared the victor in the contest.

The pentathlon was preceded by dumb bell exercises, window jumping and jumping the horse, lengthwise.

The entertainment was one of the most creditable and interesting the members of the club have ever given.

The joints and muscles are so lubricated by Hood's Sarsaparilla that all rheumatism and stiffness soon disappears. Purify your blood and you will not be troubled with rheumatism.

For the Little Ones.

To all purchasers of Tea or Coffee to the amount of 75c, we will give an elegantly illustrated 200 page book, entitled, "Little Grandmother's Stories and Pictures." It is a work of art, and makes a beautiful Xmas Souvenir.

For Christmas needs we have received a shipment of Brown Sugar that is the "real brown" article, 18 lbs. for $1.

Crown Brand Gelatine, per pck., 10c	Currants, excellent quality, 1 lb. pck., 15c
Royal Shred Cocosnut, pck., 5c	Seeded Raisins, fresh and select, 1 lb. pck., 12c
Mixed Spices, select quality, per lb., 25c	Standard Granulated Sugar, 16 lbs., $1.00
Cloves, fresh, per lb. 25c	Huyler's Baking Chocolate, per cake, 20c
H-O Pancake Flour, 2 lb. pck., 10c	New Crop Crushed Oats, 2 lb. pck., 10c

Campbell's Condensed Soups.

They have no superior. Easy to serve—you only add hot water. 13 varieties—to suit every taste.

Per Can, 10c.

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.

AMENDMENT WAS NOT ACTED UPON

General Judiciary Did Not Report on Howell Amendment.

IT HAD NOT BEEN REFERRED

There Were No Notations Upon the Amendment Showing That It Had Been Committed and It Was Therefore Returned.

The amendment of Senator Clark Howell to the charter of Atlanta has not been adopted by the lower branch because the general judiciary committee of the house discovered yesterday afternoon that there had been irregularity in the manner in which the amendment was sent to the committee from the house.

This developed at the session which occurred yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock. Mr. Slaton, of Fulton, chairman of the general judiciary committee, called Mr. Hall, of Bibb, to the chair, because the chairman felt that he was interested in the amendment to the charter.

Mr. Slaton, of Fulton; Mr. King, of Fulton, and Mr. Houston, of Fulton, all made addresses to the committee. Upon the request of a member of the committee Mr. Hall then ordered that the bill be read. It developed that there were no notations upon the bill showing that it had been sent by the house to the general judiciary committee. Mr. Hall at once declared that any action by the committee would be illegal, and that it would be necessary to have the bill regularly committed before action could be taken.

The committee made no report upon the bill last night, as had been expected. It is believed that it may be acted upon in some shape by the house this morning.

Jack Spalding and Morris Brandon, attorneys representing the Georgia Electric Light Company, attended the session of the legislature last night, but heard nothing of any nature affecting the bill or the Howell amendment.

The amendment of Senator Howell, of the thirty-fifth district, provides that the mayor of Atlanta shall preside over the sessions of the aldermanic board of the general council, when three members of that body report to him that a tie has resulted over any question and that a deadlock has begun. As there are six members of the aldermanic board the vote of the presiding officer, who would be the mayor, would be the deciding ballot.

Two sessions were held by the general judiciary committee yesterday upon the amendments to the city charter of Atlanta. The first occurred at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and the second began at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Speeches Were Heard.

When Chairman Slaton, of the general judiciary committee, rapped for order yesterday afternoon the following gentlemen of Atlanta were among those present to urge their claims upon the committee:

Senator Clark Howell, Councilman J. S. Holland, City Attorney Anderson, Alderman Johnson, Colonel W. S. Thomson, Judge R. T. Dorsey, Councilman Grady, Colonel H. C. Erwin, Albert Howell, Charles Hopkins, Fulton Colville, G. T. Dodd, C. J. Simmons, president of the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company; Morris Brandon and Preston S. Arkwright, attorneys for the Georgia Electric Light Company; J. J. Spalding and L. Z. Rosser.

The first speaker was Jack Spalding, who opposed the amendment of Senator Howell. Mr. Spalding stated that it was apparently the belief of those who favored the amendment that it would bring competition in the electric lighting business of Atlanta. The speaker said that an agreement had already been reached by the two electric interests by which the Atlanta Railway and Power Company was to be allowed to obtain its franchise. This, said Mr. Spalding, was one of the conditions upon which the injunction suits of the Atlanta Railway and Power Company had been withdrawn.

Senator Howell, the author of the amendment that caused the meeting of the general judiciary committee, was the next speaker. He announced that he appeared before the committee in his official capacity as senator of the thirty-fifth district. He stated that the people had long been desiring a competitive electric lighting system in Atlanta. Senator Howell declared that there was a $500,000 plant in this city which had already been erected, but which could not be used because the city officials had not seen fit to give an electric lighting franchise to the Atlanta Railway and Power Company. Senator Howell declared that six members of the incoming council had signed a document declaring themselves in favor of the amendment he had introduced in the senate.

City Attorney James A. Anderson also made a speech in opposition to the Howell amendment.

Following Senator Howell, Morris Brandon, representing the Georgia Electric Light Company, spoke.

Mr. Brandon stated that the city of Atlanta could break the tie by electing an alderman from the seventh ward. He declared that he did not believe Major Mims to be opposed to the interests of the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company, as had been suggested by numerous citizens of Atlanta. Mr. Brandon said that the present aldermanic board would now grant the electric lighting franchise and that they had failed to grant it upon previous occasions because the Atlanta Railway and Power Company had brought suits in many courts declaring that the city had not the right to say who should use the streets of Atlanta. Mr. Brandon announced that the aldermanic board had declared that so long as these suits were pending the Atlanta Railway and Power Company could expect no franchises.

Paid for the Viaduct.

Mr. Brandon mentioned the fact that the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company had given $50,000 toward the building of the Whitehall street viaduct, which covered the entire cost.

"Can't you get some company to build the depot?" asked Mr. Hall, of Bibb, a member of the committee.

Mr. Brandon replied that it was the time of the Atlanta Railway and Power Company to move.

Preston S. Arkwright, attorney for the Georgia Electric Light Company, stated that Senator Howell had only six names out of twenty in council, which was by no means a majority.

[illegible] Howell, the next speaker, declared that he had no connection with either the Atlanta Rapid Transit Company or the Atlanta Railway and Power Company, but that he represented the citizens of Atlanta, who desired him to appear before the committee and urge that the Howell amendment be reported favorably. Judge Dorsey stated that the citizens had good reasons for desiring the amendment passed by the legislature. They know, he said, that there is a $500,000 electric plant standing idle in Atlanta, because of the refusal of council to grant electric lighting privileges to the Atlanta Railway and Power Company.

Mr. Hall, of Bibb, wanted to know if the Howell amendment would give Atlanta a competitive lighting system. Judge Dorsey stated that the people knew the representatives of the Georgia Electric Light Company were opposing the amendment and that they, therefore, presumed that a favorable report from the committee—which would mean favorable action by the legislature—would insure competition for them.

Mr. Spalding asked Judge Dorsey if the councilmen and aldermen-elect had not pledged themselves through the columns of The Constitution to give the people competition in electric lights.

Judge Dorsey stated that these pledges had been made previous to the election.

Luther Rosser wanted to know the names of those who had lied.

Judge Dorsey said he did not accuse any of the candidates of lying.

Councilman Grady next secured the attention of the committee, and announced that he had voted for the resolution adopted by council, which asked the legislature not to adopt the Howell amendment, because he realized that council had nothing to do with the matter. The representatives from Fulton, declared Councilman Grady, did not represent council, but represented the people. Council, said Councilman Grady, often did what the people were not in favor of.

Fulton Colville declared that he had been an earnest supporter of Major Mims and that the mayor-elect represented no electric or street railway interests of Atlanta. He was not the candidate of either side, said Mr. Colville, who was very much in favor of a favorable report by the committee on the Howell amendment.

Low Christmas Holiday Rates via Southern Railway.

On account of the Christmas Holidays, on December 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 31st and January 1st, the Southern Railway will sell tickets at rate of a fare and one-third for the round trip, with final return limit January 4, 1901.

Students of schools and colleges may purchase tickets at above rate, upon presentation of certificates signed by superintendents, principals or presidents thereof on December 15th to 21st, inclusive, with final return limit January 8, 1901.

For further information call at City Ticket Office, Kimball House, 'phone 342; or Union Depot Ticket Office, 'phone 178; or address Brooks Morgan, District Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

"A Furnace of Earth" at Miller's.

WANT GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT.

Carolinians Go to Washington To Urge Appropriation.

Washington, December 13.—A committee consisting of Captain J. W. Wagner, president; J. C. Hemphill, J. E. Martin and R. B. Libby, of the Charleston exposition, visited members of the house of representatives today and urged favorable action on the bill providing for a government exhibit at the exposition to be held in that city. They pointed out that the appropriation must be made this year, as the exposition would open before congress convened next year.

A. K. HAWKES.

You cannot appreciate the artistic idea of eyeglasses until you see our line of gold rimless goods. Our name is on every pair and we guarantee them. The most elegant and useful present conceivable.

A. K. HAWKES, 12 Whitehall.

"A Furnace of Earth" at Miller's.

Fell from Second Story.

Chattanooga, Tenn., December 13.—(Special.)—Sheriff Sam C. Bush, of this county, fell thirty feet from the second story of a new house he is building and sustained injuries which, it is feared, may be fatal.

Bad blood is a bad thing to inherit or if you wish to cure scrofula or salt rheum permanently, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It expels all impurities from the blood.

"A Furnace of Earth" at Miller's.

Thrown from a Buggy.

Chattanooga, Tenn., December 13.—(Special.)—Squire Thomas Giffe, pension attorney recently debarred by Commissioner Evans, was thrown from a buggy today and sustained probably fatal injuries.

If It's Rubber We Sell It.

Rubber Coats, Oil Coats, Mackintoshes, Rubber Boots and Shoes, Rubber Horse Blankets

and all kinds of wet weather goods at

THE PIEDMONT RUBBER CO., 41 Peachtree St.

Write for prices.

THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS

There never was a better place to buy the things to your liking as Christmas Gifts for husbands, fathers, brothers or friends than at this Store just now. It matters not what may be their tastes or yours---it makes no difference what their age---whether the wee-little gentleman about to don his first cap and trousers; or the larger one with his first suit, or the small school boy, or the boy well up in his teens, or the young gent just bordering on to manhood, or the full grown young man---the society swell, or the young married man, or the man with the cares of an increasing family, or the man in middle life, or yet still for the man passing from middle life, or even for the older gentlemen, whose comfort and pleasure is now the object of your tenderest solicitude---whatever the age or size---you'll find the appropriate thing here---the very thing he would most delight to have.

While you will find our Large Show Windows laden with many things most desirable---genuine attractions---they are not in any sense a complete exhibit of what there is here---they are only intended as a "sign-board" to direct you to the inside, where you will find

THE GRANDEST ARRAY OF MEN'S AND BOYS' WEARABLES EVER SHOWN IN THE SOUTH.

It is impossible for us to give you a correct idea of the prices by naming a few---the variety is so great. As you've found it heretofore, you'll find it now--our prices below those you'll find elsewhere for same qualities.

FOR MEN

BUSINESS SUITS
FULL DRESS SUITS
TUXEDO COATS AND SUITS
OVERCOATS—the Standard Oversack
RAGLAN OVERCOATS
PADDOCK OVERCOATS
CHESTERFIELD OVERCOATS
INVERNESS OVERCOATS
SMOKING JACKETS
HOUSE COATS
BATH ROBES
LOUNGING ROBES
NIGHT ROBES
PAJAMAS
SILK UMBRELLAS
WALKING CANES
HATS—Derbies and Alpines, in Black and Colors
SILK HATS
SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS AND UNDERWEAR
NECKWEAR—a Beautiful Line
SILK AND WOOL MUFFLERS
INITIAL SILK AND INITIAL LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
SILVER BUCKLE SILK SUSPENDERS
KID GLOVES
WOOL GLOVES

EISEMAN BROS.,
11, 13, 15 and 17 Whitehall St.

FOR BOYS

DOUBLE BREASTED SUITS
SAILOR SUITS
BLOUSE SUITS
JUNIOR SUITS
VESTEE AND VEST SUITS
TUXEDO SUITS
BOX OVERCOATS
RAGLAN OVERCOATS
PADDOCK OVERCOATS
REEFER OVERCOATS
CZAR OVERCOATS
HOUSE COATS
SUSPENDERS
SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS
NECKWEAR, SILK AND LINEN
HANDKERCHIEFS, MUFFLERS
KID GLOVES, WOOL GLOVES
WALKING CANES AND UMBRELLAS
HATS AND CAPS
SHOES
AND HUNDREDS OF OTHER THINGS BESIDES

EISEMAN BROS.,
11, 13, 15 and 17 Whitehall St.



THERE'S A RUSH NOW AMONG THE BOYS TO SEE

The Pony and Cart

That's to be given away in our Childrens, Department.

We are going to have a Grand Rally of the Little Folks at our store on New Year's; and we greatly desire your presence. You'd better secure tickets now. You'll get them in our Childrens' Department.

EISEMAN BROS.
11, 13, 15 and 17 Whitehall Street.
ONLY ONE ENTRANCE.

Hats For The Little Gentlemen

We have just received a fresh invoice of Boys' Hats—superb in style, quality and variety—absolutely the grandest line of Hats for Boys that has ever been shown by any house in the South. The same styles, the same colors, and in all respects just like the Hats worn by Papa and the well-dressed young men, except the widths of brim and heights of crown, are the correct thing for Little Gentlemen.

There are different shapes of Golfs, Rough Riders, Alpines, Derbies, Telescopes—all the new shapes and all the new colors—otter, pearl, steel gray, brown, smoke, etc.

This, beyond all doubt, the nobbiest and nattiest line of Boys' Headwear ever shown in any Southern city.

In passing look at the display of Boys' Hats in our window.

EISEMAN BROS.,
11, 13, 15 and 17 Whitehall St.

Merchant Tailoring

If you should desire anything special gotten up, this department is ready to execute your orders, and to make to measure in the most approved manner any Garment you may wish and of any Fabric, Coloring and Style desired.

LIVERY GOODS.

LIVERY SUITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
SURRY SUITS
STABLE SUITS
LIVERY OVERCOATS
BLACK FUR CAPES
BLACK FUR ROBES
LIVERY HATS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
RAIN COVERS FOR LIVERY HATS
LIVERY NECKWEAR
LIVERY COLLARS
BUTLER'S COATS AND APRONS
EVERYTHING FOR CORRECT LIVERY DRESS

EISEMAN BROS.,
11, 13, 15 and 17 Whitehall St.

News of the Day in the World of Sports

THE PRIZE RING

McGOVERN WHIPS GANS WITHOUT AN EFFORT

Chicago, December 13.—Terry McGovern is now the undisputed lightweight champion of the world. He knocked out Joe Gans, of Baltimore, after two minutes and five seconds of fighting in the second round. Gans put up a poor exhibition and was never in it at any stage of the game. McGovern started rushing him at the sound of the gong, and never let up until Gans was counted out. Gans never delivered an effective blow during the fight, and for a man of his reputation, he made a fight which will gain him no friends among lovers of the sport in the ring. George Siler, the veteran referee who presided in the ring, said after Gans had been taken to his corner:

"Gans put up a very poor fight. That's all I have to say."

McGovern put up a clean, fast fight, and is entitled to all the credit of a victory. He fought hard and fast, his blows went home straight to the mark, and if the fight is to be cried down at all, it is on account of the miserable showing made by Gans. During the first round he never atetmpted to mix it. He never made an effort to use his left counter, for which he is famous, and did nothing but back away with a scared look on his face.

In the second round he attempted to fight a little at the opening, but soon resorted to the defensive, attempting no return blows and making no effort to block the hot ones which McGovern sent in on his mouth and face. As he was rolled down on the floor time and again, he looked around with a helpless expression as though he had no idea whether it was part of the proceedings for him to rise or to remain where he was. On the last knock-down he was on his back for six seconds, rolled over on his face, rose to his left knee and remained in that position until Siler tapped him on the shoulder telling him that the fight was over and that he was a loser. He was lifted and was able to walk in a feeble manner to his corner.

As McGovern, smiling and waving his hand, turned toward his corner, he was picked up in the arms of his manager and seconds and carried bodily to his chair. In an instant the ring was thronged with wildly-cheering McGovern adherents, who gathered around the Brooklyn boy's corner and cheered him again and again, McGovern panting a little from his exertions, but no marks of any kind.

"He only hit me once," said McGovern, "and that was in the first minute of the first round. He poked his left into my mouth good and nard, but I knew I had him on the next exchange."

Gans has no excuse to offer for his quick defeat. His seconds, however, said that Gans was overtrained, and that his stomach had been bad all day.

There was a long delay after the preliminary fights in order that the ring might be spread with fresh canvas and the picture-making device set in operation. The ring was lit up by sixty-eight arclights and four enormous reflectors, the whole giving a candle power of 200,000. Despite the great heat generated by the lamps, the hall was uncomfortably cold, the windows and doors having been opened on all sides to permit the breeze to blow through, and 15,000 people, the largest crowd ever assembled in Tattersall's, shivered and stamped their feet before the fighters made their appearance.

Danny Dougherty entered the ring fifteen minutes before McGovern to hold down the chair in the corner where McGovern has always sat during his fights in Chicago. When McGovern appeared he was greeted with wild cheers from the great crowd, a much milder reception being given to Gans, who entered the ring just before him. In McGovern's corner were Sam Harris, Danny Dougherty, Jack Donohue and Charles Mayhood. With Gans were Al Herford, Harry Forbes, Henry Lyons and Sam Bolan.

After the fight, which was under strict Queensberry rules, there were many vigorous expressions of dissatisfaction among the crowd, it being openly asserted by many that Gans made a deliberate fake of his fight.

Round 1.—McGovern led with left. He rushed Gans to the ropes pounding him very hard on the ribs with left. McGovern missed right and left. McGovern sent Gans back with a left to jaw. Gans acting on defensive. McGovern rushed, landing right and left on ribs, Gans uppercutting under the heart. Gans put right and left to face. McGovern put left and right to the jaw, sending Gans staggering with right and left, following him up closely with right and left. McGovern sent Gans to ropes with right and left. Gans nearly floored with left to face. Gans knocked down with left to jaw. Up at the count of seven. Gans knocked down again a second later after the bell rung. Gans taken to his corner in a groggy condition. No claim of foul made by Gans.

Round 2.—McGovern landed left to face twice, knocking Gans to the floor. McGovern landed right to jaw. McGovern landed hard right to ear and left to mouth. McGovern landed two lefts to the face. Gans knocked down with a right to the jaw, taking the full count. The minute he was up McGovern rushed, knocking him down again. Gans knocked down again. Gans knocked down again with a right to the jaw. Gans knocked out.

The articles of agreement under which the men fought provided that the men should weigh 133 pounds at 7 o'clock in the evening, Gans agreeing to knock McGovern out in six rounds or accept the loser's end of the purse.

The men weighed at 7 o'clock. The scale was fixed at 133 pounds and McGovern failed to move the beam, and did not look to weigh over 124 pounds.

Gans then stepped on and the beam rose slowly and remained fixed at the top. The weight was slid along to 134 and the beam still remained stationary. The weight was pushed to 135 and fell. When fixed at 134¼ it was suspended, but nearer the top than the bottom. It was then announced that Gans's weight was between 134¼ and 134½. The colored boy was somewhat crestfallen at the showing he made, as he declared he had weighed under 133 pounds at Harry Forbe's gymnasium just before starting for Hogan's place. Under the agreement the forfeit for overweight was to be one-half of the purse coming to the fighter at the end of the contest. Sam Harris, manager of McGovern, declared that he would allow the question of forfeit to remain in abeyance until after the fight. If McGovern won no forfeit would be claimed. If he lost, the full amount would be exacted. This was agreeable to the Gans party and the fighter, after exchanging a few pleasant words, separated. They had greeted each other cordially when they met at Hogan's and there was no friction of any kind shown during the weighing.

As the men clasped hands just prior to leaving the weighing room McGovern remarked:

"Well, goodby, Joe. I'll see you later."

Gans replied, and said:

"Goodby, Terry."

HELLO, 105?
SAM WALKER'S?
83 and 85 Peachtree St.
Have you received your new line of Xmas novelties? Yes; come and see them.

BASEBALL.

LEAGUE MAGNATES MEET HERE ON SATURDAY

A meeting of the Southern Association of Baseball Clubs will be held Saturday afternoon at the Kimball house. R. W. Kent, of Chattanooga, president of the association, will preside. The meeting has been called to effect the final steps in the organization of a southern league. At this meeting the first instalment of $500 on the guarantee fund will be paid in by each of the cities now in the organization. These cities are Birmingham, Shreveport, Memphis, Chattanooga, Nashville and New Orleans.

President Kent declares that Atlanta will also be represented in the league. On his last visit here he said that if local men were unwilling to put up the necessary money to put a team in the field, that funds would be contributed by outsiders, as Atlanta was too good a ball town to be left out.

Baseball during the coming season seems assured. The Constitution received last night the following dispatch:

"Memphis, Tenn., December 13.—Charley Frank, for Memphis; Aaron Frank, for Little Rock and George M. Reed, for Shreveport, will travel together to Atlanta tomorrow to attend the Southern League meeting on Saturday. Reed and Aaron Frank declare that their towns are well organized for league ball. Shreveport is particularly in good shape, having raised $3,000 in cash and having already signed a full team. These men expect to each make deposits of $500 on Saturday as first instalment on guarantee fund."

AT OAKLAND

FIFTEEN TO ONE SHOT WINS DECEMBER HANDICAP

FIRST RACE—Futurity course, selling: Andrattus, 105 (Dominick), 2½ to 1, won; Dunfree, 105 (O'Connor), 7 to 1, second; Billy Lyons, 100 (Coburn), 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:10. Ravelling, Quis II, Gold Badge, Game Warden, Cora Goetz, Ben Magin ran.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs, selling: Bard of Avon, 90 (J. Martin), even, won; Ralston, 105 (J. Daly), 5 to 1, second; Isaline, 115 (Ross), 100 to 1, third. Time, 1:13¾. Homage, Anjou, Necklace, Loneliness ran.

THIRD RACE—Seven furlongs, Sacramento handicap: Golden Age, 120 (Coburn), 8 to 5, won; Janino, 109 (O'Connor), 3 to 1, second; Bernota, 90 (Rausch), 11 to 5, third. Time, 1:26¾. Tony Lepping ran.

FOURTH RACE—Mile: Bill Garrett, 105 (Dominick), 2½ to 1, won; Socialist, 109 (Mounce), 5 to 1, second; Essence, 103 (O'Connor), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:39¾. Meehanus ran.

FIFTH RACE—Mile and an eighth, December handicap: Lavater, 85 (J. Rausch), 15 to 1, won; Vulcain, 105 (Coburn), even, second; Florizar, 97 (Dominick), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:[illegible]. Malay ran.

SIXTH RACE—Mile, selling: [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

FOUR FAVORITES RAN OUT IN FIRST PLACE

New Orleans, December 13.—Weather rainy; track heavy. The stewards this morning lifted the ban of suspension pronounced against Jockey Wonderly for his riding of the horses Jessie Jarboe on December 5th and Ep on December 7th, accepting his explanation and giving him the benefit of any existing doubt. Dave Waldo, Monk Wayman, Locust Blossom and Scrivener were the winning favorites.

FIRST RACE—Selling, seven furlongs: Dave Waldo, 112 (McJoynt), 3 to 2 and 3 to 5, won by three lengths; Olekma, 101 (C. Booker), 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Onoto, 96 (Parretto), 60 to 1, third. Time, 1:35¼. Lady Curson and Weideman also ran.

SECOND RACE—Selling, five and one-half furlongs: Divonne, 102 (Dade), 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won driving by half a length; Belle of Elgin, 9 8(Scully), 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, second; Orrie Goan, 96 (Cochran), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:12. Red Signal, Duces Tecum, Dan Paxton, Thought, Roudille and George Arab also ran.

THIRD RACE—Selling, five and one-half furlongs: W. J. Doboe, 110 (Boland), 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won, all out by a head; Hy Lo, 104 (McJoynt), 3 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Matin, 100 (Dale), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:11¼. Animosity, Gray Daily, Georgie Gardner, Syncopated Sandy, Madeleine G and Patchwork also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Selling, mile and sixteenth: Monk Wayman, 110½ (Dale), 3 to 2 and 1 to 2, won by six lengths; Phidias 91 (Cochran), 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Helen Paxton, 102 (Dade), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:58. Dandy H and Candleblack also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Selling, one mile: Locust Blossom, 101 (Cochran), 3 to 2 and 3 to 5, won all out by a nose; Sauber, 113 (Mitchell), 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, second; Colonel Cassidy, 113 (May), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:48. Inuendo, Eugenia S, Waterhouse, Blocker and The Planet also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, six furlongs: Scrivener, 107 (Mitchell), even and out, won by a nose; Jim W. 109 (McJoynt), 3 to 2 and 1 to 2, second; Brown Vail, 103 (C. Murphy), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:19. Terralene, Frank Ireland, Midsummer and Monometallist also ran.

Entries at Oakland for Today.

First Race—Five and a half furlongs, three-year-olds, selling: Kickumbob, Tizona, Vantoine, Diomed, The Singer, 101; Matt Hogan, St. Anthony, Devereaux, Daniel, The Benedict, Burdee, 99; Pupil, 112.

Second Race—Seven furlongs: Astor, Osmond, Merry Boy, Imperious, Almoner, Plamoner, [illegible]; Mido, Ping, 104; Snips, 110; Wyoming, 107; Lomond, 108; [illegible], 107.

Third Race—Six furlongs, selling: Seide, 108; Bab, 101; Tony Belle, 100; Dandy Jim, 100; Rollick, 96; Jim Hale, 106; Billy Lyons, 98; Flatterer, 96.

Fourth Race—Three-year-olds, San Jose handicap, mile: Edgardo, Owensboro, 100; Specific, 106; Gusto, 90; Rixford, 98; Haviland, 97.

Fifth Race—Mile and eighth, selling: [illegible], Essence, 96; Castake, The Bobby, 96; Topmast, 104; Lena, Toreida, 94.

Sixth Race—Mile: Lothian, Olinthus, Lost Girl, Ordnung, 100; Dunblane, 103; McNamara, 100; Herculean, Urchin, 100; Magyle, 98.

New Orleans Entries for Today.

First Race—Selling, one mile: Little Boy Blue, 112; Frank Ireland, Uhlers, Glen Fellow, Dan Cupid, Judge Magee, Isen, [illegible] each; Goose Liver, [illegible], 104.

Second Race—Three-quarters mile: Algie M., 108; [illegible], Henry Clay, Rye, 108; Fleetwing, St. Bluff, 108; Lecture, 111.

Third Race—Selling, mile and eighth: Dick Furber, Ben Chance, 98; Jack Martin, 101; Musket, Eugene H., Silver Coin, Bright Night, 104; False Lead, 108; Joe Shelby, Deep Rita, 109.

[illegible]

LEAGUE MEETING

PLAYERS' DEMANDS ARE REFUSED BY DIRECTORS

New York, December 14.—The national league magnates held two sessions today. The first session was begun about noon, with the following present: A. H. Soden, W. H. Conant and J. B. Billings, of Boston; W. W. Kerr, Philip Auten and Barney Dreyfuss, of Pittsburg; Andrew Freedman, New York; Charles Ebbetts, F. A. Abell and Edward Hanlon, Brooklyn; Colonel John I. Rogers and A. J. Reach, Philadelphia; James Hart, Chicago; John T. Brush, Cincinnati; F. De Haas Robison and Stanley Robison, of St. Louis.

The demands of the players' protective association were first taken up and thoroughly discussed.

After the magnates had been in session for about an hour word reached the corridors downstairs that the demands had been thrown out, part and parcel.

There was a hurried conference between "Chief" Zimmer, Clarke Griffith and Hugh Jennings, representing the players' organization, with the result that a note was sent upstairs asking another audience.

The magnates received the note and laid it aside for future action.

In discussing the refusal of the magnates to grant the original demands made by the players, Clarke Griffith, the Chicago pitcher, said:

"There is a mistake somewhere. The league has acted upon the memorandum presented to them after the conference by Mr. Taylor. That mmorandum is too sweeping. It contained much more than was discussed at the conference. I think the league will give us another hearing and finally grant our requests. The players will die game.

"There would be no effort on our part to take away the places of the American league players if the players should strike. That matter has been looked into and settled."

Harry Taylor, the players' counsel, disappeared Wednesday night. His absence gives rise to many vague rumors as to conferences with Ban Johnson.

President Young verified the report that the original propositions submitted by the players had been turned down by the magnates.

"After discussing our committee's report," said Mr. Young, "the league discharged the committee."

One of the results of today's early session was the passage of an amendment to the constitution reducing the number of directors from six to four. Incidentally, a new board was elected, and for the first time in many years New York is represented on the new board. Andrew Freedman, the local magnate, was present at the election. The new board now will consist of Soden, of Boston; Brush, of Cincinnati; Dreyfuss, of Pittsburg, and Freedman, of New York. The entire national board of arbitration, consisting of Young, Soden, Brush, Hart, Robison and Rogers, was re-elected. The committee on constitution will be composed of Rogers, Brush and Hart.

The magnates unanimously decided to do away with the custom of early spring practice trip to the south.

The second session finished without anything of importance being accomplished. The umpire question was discussed thoroughly, but was left over until the annual spring meeting. The magnates did not consider the players' demand for a rehearing of their case at the evening session. It probably will be taken up tomorrow. With the conclusion of the regular session the members of the circuit committee held another informal conference, but decided to make nothing public.

Headache This Morning?

[illegible]

HANNA REPLIES TO CLAY'S SPEECH

Ohio Senator Discusses Pending Ship Subsidy Bill.

GEORGIAN IS ARRAIGNED

Republican Leader Says Democrat Questioned Motives.

VEST, OF MISSOURI, TAKES A HAND

Discussion Causes the Senate To Meet an Hour Earlier Than Usual in the Morning.

Washington, December 13.—For nearly three hours today Mr. Hanna, of Ohio, addressed the senate upon the pending ship subsidy bill. This was really his first formal speech to the body since he became a member of it. Since his advent into the senate Mr. Hanna has devoted much time and labor to the preparation of the ship subsidy bill. Under a special order the senate met an hour earlier than usual to permit the speech to be made before taking up the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in executive session. A resolution was adopted directing the appointment of three members of the senate committee on public buildings and grounds and five of the same committee in the house to consider location and cost of a hall of records in this city. Mr. Hanna then spoke. His speech was in the nature of a reply to the speech of Mr. Clay, of Georgia.

Mr. Hanna said the remarks of Mr. Clay had brought into question the motives of those who had assisted in the preparation of the pending measure. As a member of the maritime committee, as well as a member of the committee on commerce, Mr. Hanna said he felt it his right and duty to explain the work of those committees.

"For myself," he declared, "I resent the imputation that any other motive than those of interest in our country and good public policy actuated the committees."

Mr. Clay disclaimed any such imputation. Mr. Hanna maintained that in order to build up the American merchant marine it was necessary to have not only capital and experience, but it was necessary likewise "to afford our foreign carrying trade protection—some kind of inducement—by law."

Mr. Hanna declared that the beginning of the decline in the industry was coincident with the outbreak of the civil war.

Mr. Vest, of Missouri, challenged this statement. He declared the decline had begun as far back as 1855.

Mr. Hanna reviewed the history of the American merchant marine from the establishment of the nation until the present time. He maintained that the decadence in American shipping had begun in 1860.

"This marine industry," Mr. Hanna said, "is promotive of our national prosperity and at the same time is one of the bulwarks of our national defense. The foreign commerce of the United States is four times larger today than it was in 1860, and yet the proportion of the foreign carry trade is now less than one-third what it was in 1860. This is almost [illegible] decline in a great national industry."

He declared that the four ships of the American line, which are carriers of [illegible] since they came under the American flag.

Mr. Hanna declared the assertion of Mr. Clay that each of the fast vessels of the American line would draw [illegible] nually from the proposed subsidy.

Mr. Clay quoted Mr. Clyde, a [illegible] owener, on this point.

"I am not using Mr. Clyde's figures," replied Mr. Hanna, "but my own."

Thereupon Mr. Vest called attention to the fact that Mr. Chamberlain, the commission of navigation, and one of the strongest advocates of the pending measure, also had said the American line vessels would receive $304,000 annually from the subsidy.

After asserting that his figures showed that the American line vessels would receive less than $290,000 a year, each, Mr. Hanna declared that with the subsidy the vessels of the line would not earn as much as was earned by the vessels of the Cunard and White Star lines under the mail subsidies received from Great Britain.

Mr. Hanna explained the fundamental principles of the pending measure. He dwelt at length upon the desirability of having a large merchant marine to depend upon for auxiliary ships in case of war.

After dwelling at length upon the efforts of the maritime nations of Europe to prevent the investment by Americans of capital in the upbuilding of an American marine and urging that the proposed construction of the Nicaragua canal together with the rehabilitation of the country's marine power, only a part of the great problem of transportation, Mr. Hanna said that the pending bill would attract capital and lay the foundation for a great industry.

Mr. Hanna contended that this government's recent achievements had placed it in the firing line of nations and [illegible] that its citizens should not shrink from availing themselves of possessing a share or more than their share of the foreign markets. The measure, he concluded, was not designed to benefit any particular class, but to advance the interests of the whole country. If [illegible] not seize our advantages in the [illegible] other powers would. In the event of [illegible] among any of the great maritime powers now carrying 94 per cent of our foreign commerce, Mr. Hanna asserted, our interests would be paralyzed and the situation be ruinous.

At 3:05 p. m. the senate went into executive session and at 3:25 adjourned.

A FURNACE OF EARTH.

This brilliant novel of Hallie [illegible] Rives is sold in Atlanta by John M. [illegible] Co., 39 Marietta street.

"A Furnace of Earth" at [illegible]

She Will Not Testify.

Raleigh, N. C., December 13.—[illegible] —It was expected the preliminary [illegible] of George Gooch, who blew out the [illegible] of his father while the latter was [illegible] George's mother, would be held today, but George's mother, the most important witness, has not turned up. Her whereabouts are unknown.

NEW BOOKS

Of ALL Publishers at [illegible] York prices. Christmas [illegible] ties. Fine Art Calendars, Books for Children, [illegible] Books. The favorite [illegible] writers, poets, etc. Our [illegible] unexcelled.

F. J. PAXON, [illegible]
69 Whitehall [illegible]
'Phone 824.

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... AND APRONS
...R CORRECT LIVERY

...N BROS.,
...7 Whitehall St.

BILL TO IMPROVE TERMINAL PROPERTY

Continued from First Page.

...says. Mr. Slaton demurred against the beginning of filibustering anew, stating that the depot bill was not mentioned in the report of the steering committee. In view of this statement Mr. Felder withdrew his motion, and Mr. Hardwick withdrew his call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Hardwick, of Washington, offered a resolution abolishing the steering committee, and Speaker Little held that under the rules of the house the resolution would have to lie over one day in order for the house to act on it. The member from Washington rose with great dignity and announced that in all sincerity he wished to enter an appeal from the decision of the chair.

"And on that appeal, Mr. Speaker," continued Mr. Hardwick, "I desire to address the house.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to say in the outset that it is not my purpose to delay the work of the house. I protest that I am not filibustering.

"In this appeal, which I sincerely hope will be sustained, is involved the very liberty of the house. This ruling of the speaker creates an imperial power in the legislature—a power not exercised by the czar of Russia or the queen of England.

"I hold that on yesterday the speaker ruled on this question in an exactly opposite manner, and the journal of the house will bear me out."

"I should like for the gentleman from Washington, to show the house the part of the journal to which he refers," interrupted the speaker.

"If this opposite ruling was not made by the chair," continued Mr. Hardwick, "I will tender my resignation as a member of this body. I understand that the journal does not show that fact now, but I am satisfied that when the journal is completed it will show it."

Mr. Mitchell, of Thomas, took the floor and spoke to the appeal.

"This is a question, Mr. Speaker, which rises above partisan lines," said Mr. Mitchell. "It is more important to this house than the depot bill or any other legislation of the session. Under the construction the chair has placed on rule 77 the members in their representative capacity are powerless—they are at the mercy of these men on the steering committee."

The member from Thomas appealed to the house in the name of God to sustain the appeal. The sophomoric eloquence to which the house had been listening brought Mr. Slaton, of Fulton, to the floor.

"It has been a good many years," said he, "since I engaged in a declamation contest of 'The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck' type, and hence in rising at this time I am at a disadvantage.

"My dark-eyed young friend (referring to Mr. Hardwick, of Washington) has spoken for his appeal with an eloquence that Demosthenes would have envied, and I wish, though I do so with trepidation, to speak a moment on the question of this appeal."

In beginning, Mr. Slaton referred to Mr. Mitchell as the "gentleman from Mitchell," which brought Mr. Mitchell to his feet.

"I wanted to say," he remarked, "that the gentleman from Fulton put me down in the wrong county."

"I beg the pardon of the county," responded Mr. Slaton.

The member from Fulton continued with his argument sustaining the position of the chair.

Steed Makes Explanation.

Chairman Steed, of the steering committee, rose to a question of personal privilege. "I shall not take the time of the house with a personal matter," he said. "What disposition the house makes of the steering committee is a matter of supreme indifference to me. When the member from Thomas says he expected to be interrupted by me during his remarks he infers that I think it to my interest to preserve this committee. Such is not the case.

"The member from Dooly in withdrawing this morning from the steering committee said that the committee had placed the depot bill ahead of other legislation. That statement is absolutely untrue. On Monday two bills of the highest importance to the state were placed ahead of the depot bill. On their passage the credit of the state depended, and the tactics of the gentleman from Dooly prevented the consideration of these two bills."

Mr. George, of Morgan, followed with an argument supporting the appeal from the decision on the Hardwick resolution, and Speaker Pro Tem. Morris defended the ruling of the speaker. Mr. Hardwick rose to a question of personal privilege and stated that the speaker pro tem had made an unfair attack on him in saying he had sought to introduce a resolution to create the steering committee. He protested against any such reference by a fellow member.

Toomer—Personal Privilege.

Representative Toomer, of Ware, rose to a question of personal privilege and denied, with all emphasis, that the steering committee had delayed the house by pushing forward the depot bill. He declared that the bill had been unduly pushed.

Mr. Thompson, of Dooly, took the floor and, in view of the direct denial of his statement a few moments before by Mr. Steed, of Taylor, the house turned expectantly. "I wish to say, Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Thompson, "that while I disclaim any reference of a personal nature, I repeat that the depot bill has been pushed forward at every session, and the committee must have seen from the sentiment in the house that it could not be passed. I do not think that the member from Taylor meant any reflection on my character when he took issue with my statement."

Slaton Gives Up the Fight.

Representative Slaton rose to a personal privilege. He defended the action of the committee as being governed as it should be by the will of the majority.

"I expect in years to come, Mr. Speaker, to point with pride to my effort to maintain and preserve the property of the state and to place the majority on the floor of this house in power."

Mr. Felder, of Bibb, came next in speaking to a question of personal privilege. He said the depot bill had been used as a lash over the heads of the members; that the bill had been constantly pushed to the front, and that the steering committee was alone responsible. "Did not the gentleman from Bibb," interrupted Mr. Toomer, "announce that he would defeat the tax bill rather than see the depot bill pass?"

Mr. Felder immediately proceeded to answer when the speaker ruled the question out of order.

Steering Committee Stays.

Fully a score of members were on their feet to get recognition, but Speaker Little was firm. He said an appeal from the decision of the chair was pending and until the appeal was disposed of on the Hardwick resolution he would recognize no more members.

By a vote of 104 to 41 the house went on record as sustaining Speaker Little and the steering committee.

Crawford, of McIntosh, the colored member, rose to a question of personal privilege. He held in his hand an afternoon paper in which he had been placed among the filibusters of the house. The member from McIntosh was indignant. "Mr. Hall, sir, is no leader of mine. I respect him and know his ability, but I don't follow him."

Belongs with Majority.

Mr. Hutchins, of Gwinnett, rose to a question of privilege and took exception to the article in the afternoon paper, making him appear as one of the minority. Mr. Hutchins disclaims emphatically that he has ever voted for dilatory motions. He is a strong friend of the depot bill.

The populist member from Lincoln, Mr. Hogan, took exception to the same article in another afternoon paper, putting him down as an obstructionist. He said he had never voted with the obstructionists.

At 5:30 o'clock Mr. Knight, of Berien, moved to adjourn until 9 o'clock this morning. The motion was overwhelmingly voted down. "We ought to come back tonight," said Mr. Blalock, "we may not be able to pass any bills, but 'while there is life there is hope.'"

The house then adjourned until 8 o'clock.

Committeemen Are Named.

At the afternoon session Speaker Little announced the appointment of Representatives Ousley, of Lowndes; Stubbs, of Laurens, and Lane, of Sumter, to the places on the steering committee of the house, formerly occupied by Representatives Hardwick, Thompson, of Dooly, and Johnson, of Bartow. The three last named members tendered their resignations yesterday from the committee.

Under the action of the house yesterday and steering committee, composed of seven members, practically rules the house, insofar as the work which the house shall do for the remainder of the session is concerned.

The Session Last Night.

The house held a very brief session last night. The feature was the question of personal privilege, to which Mr. Franklin, of Washington, arose directly after the house had been called to order.

He stated that in The Daily News, of Atlanta, had appeared a statement that the committee of which he is chairman had reported unfavorably upon the James convict camp at Adrian, Ga., because of the refusal of the lessees of convicts at the camp to supply railroad passes. Mr. Franklin declared that the statement was not founded upon fact and that he had so assured the author of the article before it was printed in the paper. He stated that he wished to assure the members of the house that his committee had not been guilty of the conduct charged.

Mr. Hodges, of Hart, presented a bill authorizing the governor of Georgia to appoint some suitable person to make a roll of the confederate soldiers in this state in order that the pension list might be correct. The committee on pensions offered a substitute.

Speaker Little called Mr. Grice, of Pulaski, to the chair, and the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole. The committee reported progress to the speaker and the house and asked for leave to sit again.

Immediately after the report of the committee of the whole had been made a motion to lay the bill of Mr. Hodges upon the table was adopted. This was done because the senate had adjourned and the bill could not have been passed by both houses at this session.

A number of senate bills were given a second reading.

Explanation from Mr. Adams.

Representative Adams, of Putnam county, stated yesterday that he objected to be classed with the filibusterers of the house. Mr. Adams said in this connection:

"I have been put down in the list of the men who are charged with delaying the house. I wish to say that almost uniformally I have voted against filibustering and expect to vote against such tactics in future."

The following local bills were passed yesterday:

By Mr. Reid, of Taliaferro—To amend the charter of Crawfordville, allowing the city council to levy a tax of $2,000 on whisky dealers.

By Mr. Monroe—To amend the option law of Monroe exempting from its provisions all domestic wines.

By Mr. Felder, of Bibb—To amend the charter of Macon so as to allow the city council to increase the road law tax to $10,000 per annum instead of $3,000 as now.

By Mr. Bower, of Decatur—To amend the charter of Iron City.

By Mr. Hathcock, of Douglas—To create a board of county commissioners for Douglas county.

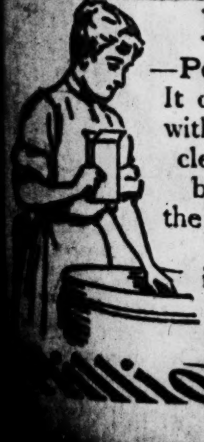
By Mr. Peyton, of Habersham—To amend the charter of Cornelia.

"A Furnace of Earth" at Miller's.

NORFOLK DISTRIBUTING POINT

Freight Agents Decide To Build Up Live Stock Trade.

Norfolk, Va., December 13.—(Special.)—At a very largely attended meeting of the general freight agents of nearly every great trunk line east of the Ohio, held here today, it was decided to make Norfolk a great live stock distributing point for the foreign and coastwise trade. The Union Stock Yards company, which is constructing tremendous yards here, was made general agent of the roads for this class of traffic, and the freight men decided that they would put out every effort to build up the live stock trade out of Norfolk. There were some fifty general freight agents and other traffic men present.



Doesn't Float or Sink

—Pearline. And why should you want it to? It does better—permeates and fills the water with the best known and most economical cleanser; no wrestling with slippy soap, or back-breaking wash board; no waiting till the water gets soapy.

Pearline is handier and more convenient to use than any soap.

Washing with Pearline is easiest, quickest and most economical.

Millions NOW use Pearline

MONEY FOR TECH WAS MADE GOOD

Senate Agrees to Appropriation of $40,000.

LARGER SUM WAS WANTED

Increased Amount Asked for Had the Effect of Bringing Senate To Agree to the Forty Thousand Dollar Appropriation.

A fight that started out with apparent vigor and wound up by amounting to nothing, was made in the senate yesterday on the appropriation for the support and maintenance of the Technological school. So vigorous and earnest was the fight made by the friends of the institution for the appropriation asked for that the efforts to cut it down did not amount to much when the final vote was taken.

The senate was considering the appropriation bill item by item, and nothing of special interest happened until the Tech appropriation was reached. The fight was then started by Senator Holder who moved to amend by cutting the appropriation of $40,000 down to $30,000. The senator stated in a brief speech his reasons for offering the amendment. He said that he thought the school would have more than enough money to run it and that $30,000 was enough.

Senator Grantland, who is chairman of the appropriations committee of the senate, then took the floor and made a strong appeal for the school. He told of the work that it was doing for the boys of the state and of the large number of graduates from the institution who were making large salaries in their various avocations.

Senator Dennard followed, speaking in favor of the Holder amendment. He said that the school did not have an enemy in the senate, but he wanted to know where all the money was coming from that had been appropriated by the committee. He stated that an amount far in excess of the income of the state had been appropriated and he was in favor of cutting down.

Senator Swift, who has all along been a warm friend of the Tech, made a speech against the amendment. He told of the work that the graduates of the school were doing and he begged the senators if a cut must be made that it be taken from something else.

A School for Legislatures.

Senator Baker attacked the $40,000 appropriation in a vigorous manner. He said that he did not see any good that the graduates of the school were doing the state. He said that the Tech, along with the other branches of the state university, simply went under that name so that they could sneak around to the back door of the treasury and get large appropriations. He said that the common schools were all that the state needed and that it was an outrage to make such large appropriations for the institutions of higher education. He wound up by saying that he could not see where the Tech was doing the taxpayers of the state any good and asserted that he was in favor of amending the bill to give an appropriation to establish an institution for the education of legislators. He said that an institution of that kind would be of more benefit to the state than the School of Technology.

Before Senator Holder's amendment, reducing the Technological school appropriation from $40,000 to $30,000, was put to a vote, Mr. Howell, president of the senate, called Senator Ellis to the chair. Senator Howell addressed the senate on the floor in behalf of letting the appropriation stand as it had been fixed by the house and in opposition to the amendment of Senator Holder. He spoke about thirty minutes, being interrupted constantly with questions by senators who favored the reduction. He replied to each promptly and then spoke generally upon the necessity of maintaining the educational standard of the white people of the state. After his speech the question of reducing the appropriation was put to a vote and defeated by a vote of 28 to 8.

Senator Howell Favors Increase.

Senator Howell also spoke in favor of the additional appropriation recommended by the committee of $16,000 for a textile equipment and for an electrical building at the Technological school; $6,000 to be devoted to the former purpose and $10,000 to the latter. This appropriation of $16,000 was made conditional upon an appropriation of $25,000 being raised by private subscriptions for the Technological school, President Hall having stated that this $16,000 would be asked for only on this condition. Mr. Howell stated that President Hall further authorized the announcement that the money was already subscribed, $20,000 of it being a donation of Mr. James Swan, of New York.

Senator Howell replied vigorously to the address of Senator Baker, who said that he did not see what good this appropriation would do the state of Georgia. He referred to the liberal endowments of the institutions in the state for the higher education of negroes by northern philanthropists; not to criticise, but to urge, that the poor white boys of Georgia be at least given the same opportunity for making trained artisans and mechanics as had been put within reach of the negroes. He showed that the endowments for negro universities within sight of the city of Atlanta far exceeded those of all the white colleges of the state; and he pleaded with the senate not to allow it to be said that the Empire State of the South had failed in its duty to the poor white boys of Georgia.

He showed that the adoption of every item in the appropriation bill as sent from the house would not raise the tax rate of the state more than one mill, if that much—a burden so light that no one would feel it. He also stated that he believed with the large increase of taxable property returned, no addition to the tax rate would be necessary. He urged that if the knife had to be applied to the appropriation bill at all that it should fall anywhere but on the appropriations which had been made by the unanimous vote of the house to the educational institutions of the state, and especially that there should be no reduction in the appropriation to the one educational institution of the state which came before the legislature with a contribution from private subscriptions of $25,000, conditioned only upon an appropriation of the very money asked for.

Mr. Howell covered in a general way the appropriations asked for not only the Technological school, but by the University of Georgia and the other branch institutions represented in the house appropriation bill. He begged earnestly for liberal treatment by the senate of the educational institutions of the state, pleading for the educational advancement of the commonwealth and urging that the standard should be set, not by the negro, but by the white educational institutions of the state.

At the close of Senator Howell's speech the previous question was called on the section involving the educational appropriation, and after an affirmative aye and nay vote, the Technological and the other appropriations were adopted by the unanimous vote of the senate, which then passed to the consideration of the next section.

When the appropriation for the common schools of the state of [illegible] was reached, Senator Cobb [illegible] to amend by making the amount [illegible], and made a strong speech in favor of the amendment. On a vote, however, the amendment was lost and the appropriation stands as it came from the house.

About half of the act was passed by the senate yesterday morning and the only change made was in the salary of the special attorney of the Western and Atlantic railroad. The senate committee's recommendation that the amount of $1,000 appropriation made by the house be raised to $2,000 was adopted unanimously by the senate. The entire appropriation bill will probably be completed today.

The senate held three sessions yesterday, but the appropriation act was the only bill of general interest taken up. The afternoon session was devoted to reading house bills for the first and second time.

At the night session house bills were taken up for a third reading and some of them disposed of, but owing to the fact that several important committees were compelled to meet it was found that a quorum was not present and a motion was made to adjourn. On the motion to adjourn the vote was 11 to 11, and President Howell voted in the affirmative. He stated to the senate that his reason for so doing was due to the fact that it was impossible to have a quorum and he did not want to act upon any bills, some of them of importance to the state, unless a quorum was present. He also stated that the senate would have ample time today and tomorrow to pass all of the local bills sent it by the house and he, therefore, declared the senate adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

HAS VALOR DECLINED WITH THE QUALITY OF MUSIC?

If the man who said "Let me but write the songs of a people and I care not who makes the laws" had lived at the present day he would never have said it. He had in mind such sublime epic songs as "The Marseilles," "The Star Spangled Banner," "Rule, Britannia," "The Watch On the Rhine," or other great national anthems, or such gems of sentiment as "Kathleen Mavourneen," or "Auld Lang Syne." This was all very well a generation ago, but we of the new century don't enthuse or grow mellow over such grandiloquence and heart gush. Not if the up to date taste knows itself.

As for us, give us "All Coons Look Alike to Me," or "Her Yellow Hair Was Hanging Down Her Back."

It is when the popular heart is fired by the martial spirit and embattled armies lie glowering at each other that you measure the pulse beats of a nation by a song. Some thinkers go so far as to say that the mental and moral fiber of a people can be judged by the favorite songs of the soldiers in the field and on the concert stage in time of war. If that were so, wouldn't the songs that have the rage today be a study in degeneracy?

In the Crimean war, when the British soldiers were lying in the trenches before Sevastapol, Bayard Taylor tells us in rhyme how the singing of "Annie Laurie" caused the tears to wash the powder stains from the soldier's cheek. Contrast the song and circumstance with modern instances of the kind. When Tommy Atkins was scaling the deadly kopjes in South Africa last winter, or sullenly falling back with Buller, he beguiled the danger and hardship with such tender sentiments of song as "'E's a Bloomin' Gay Bloke from Lun'on Town," or "If You've Got No Money, You Needn't Come Around."

While the Boers were singing their stirring national anthem or pious psalms, the ribald, reckless soldiery of her gracious majesty took on fighting inspiration from the basest doggerel of the lowest London concert halls.

Here you have an infallible criterion of the relative virtues of the two nations and an opportunity to fairly differentiate their respective standards of patriotism and civilization.

Same way with the Americans. The songs of the civil war, on both sides, may not have contained much good poetry, but they had the true ring sentimentally. They were a national outlet for healthy, human emotion. What do our soldier lads sing today? When the ponderous Shafter encompassed Santiago, and the Mauser balls were flying thick from El Caney, the air that made our blue-shirted terrors more terrible to the Dons was "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight." And on the firing line in Luzon, or on the plaza at Manila, the tune that gains the readiest response from the soldier heart, we are all told, is "I Guess I'll Have to Telegraph My Baby."

This is an odd subject, and it suggests some odder ideas. Are the thousand and one coon songs, and the maudlin topical love songs that don't mean to be humorour, and the would-be heroic songs intended to glorify the army and navy, but which inspire feelings quite the reverse of patriotic, evidences of our moral perversion as well as of a perverted taste?

Would it have taken the type of British soldier who sang "Annie Laurie" in the trenches at Sevastapol as long to conquer the Boers as it is taking his grandson to do the job to the tune of "'E's a Bloomin' Gay Bloke?" Or would it have taken as many of him? Would it have taken the type of American soldier who sang "Lorena" around the camp fire in the Wilderness as long to bag Aguinaldo as it is taking his son to "pacificate" the insurgent Filipinos to ragtime music? Or would it have taken as many of him?

In other words, do fool songs and degeneracy go together? Do our soldiers fight as they sing? Are we perverts and weaklings compared with a generation that loved more national music? Is our "advanced civilization" any better than its songs? Is Joseph Chamberlain a statesman of the "If You've Got No Money, You Needn't Come Around" order, and is our Hay diplomacy of the "I Guess I'll Have to Telegraph My Baby" brand?

There is a fine point involved here—fine enough for Max Nordeau.

However, it is all very funny, when you come to think about it philosophically. Even Queen Victoria had an opportunity to appreciate the humor of it, not long since. While the Guards' band was playing on the terrace at Windsor, England's queen was completely carried away by a particular melody, and sent a maid of honor to ask the name of it. "Back came the maid of honor, with her blushes thick upon her." Dropping her eyelashes and the proper courtesy, she gulped out: "'Come Where the Booze is Cheaper,' your majesty."

R. W. M'A.

BLACKWELL HEIRS GET $6,320

Was Run Down by Horse and Injured Seriously.

HE SECURED HEAVY DAMAGES

Had Several Ribs Broken and Died While Suit Was Pending in Superior Court.

One of the largest verdicts awarded in a case for damages in a like suit was that given the heirs of John D. Blackwell yesterday by a jury in the superior court in the suit against Martin & Bowden.

The exact amount of the verdict was $6,320. And this was for being run down by a horse and buggy on March 23, 1896, having several ribs broken and suffering a general shaking up to his entire nervous system.

During the pendency of the trial the plaintiff died and the case was carried on by his heirs, who were represented by Colonel W. T. Moyers.

The amount sued for was $10,000. It was set out that in March two years ago John Blackwell was riding along Marietta street, near Bartow, on a bicycle and was run down by a horse and buggy belonging to the defendant's livery stable.

It was contended that the horse was being recklessly driven and that it was impossible for the bicyclist to get out of the way. Blackwell avers that his injuries had kept him in bed for more than three months.

Messrs. Martin & Bowden set up that the man who was driving the vehicle was not employed by their firm and in consequence they were not responsible for the accident. The livery stable men were represented by Attorney Hooper Alexander.

The case was first taken up on Tuesday and was continued on the day following on account of the examination of applicants for admission to the bar, which Judge Lumpkin held on Wednesday. The trial was resumed yesterday morning and went to the jury about noon. The verdict was rendered in a short time.

Amanda A. Jenkins vs. Allen Jenkins.—Libel for Divorce, Fulton Superior Court. Fall Term, 1891. Verdict for total divorce, 9th of March, 1896—Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of December, 1900, Allen Jenkins filed in the clerk's office of the superior court of Fulton county an application for removal of disabilities resting upon him under the verdict in the above stated case. Said application will be heard at the spring term, 1901, of said court, which convenes the first Monday in March, 1901.

JAMES E. WARREN, Petitioner's Attorney.

dec 7-8t fri

HOLIDAY RATES

Via Central of Georgia Railway.

Tickets will be sold at rate of a fare and a third round trip on December 22, 23, 24, 25, 30 and 31, 1900; also January 1, 1901, final limit returning January 4, 1901. In addition to the above, tickets will be sold to students of schools and colleges on presentation of certificates signed by superintendent, president or principal thereof, on December 15th to 21st, inclusive, final limit returning January 8, 1901. Ticket office 16 Wall street and union depot.

THE NEW DEPOT

Is not yet assured, but gold glasses purchased of us as Xmas gifts will be exchanged and the eyes carefully fitted without additional cost after the holidays. A. K. Hawkes, 12 Whitehall street.

POLICE IN PHILIPPINE TOWNS

Taft Commission Authorizes Expenditure of $150,000.

Manila, December 13.—The Taft commission has passed an act authorizing General MacArthur to establish police in the cities and towns, and appropriating $150,000 for their maintenance. Commissioner Wright, who is assigned to supervise the establishment of a constabulary, among other duties, said the establishment of a local police force was a necessary feature of civil government and was approved by the military government. An act was also passed providing for the retention in office of the municipal councillors elected under order of the military governor, until a general municipal law was passed. The terms of some of the councillors expire in January. The elections for councillors are suspended. Finally, a bill was passed directing the civil service board to examine and report on the readjustment of the salaries of civil employes.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN,
Loans on Real Estate.
Our rates are the Lowest and our plans are the best. We solicit applications. Bell Phone 1207. Second Floor Front Gould Building.

C. H. GIRARDEAU & CO.,
Renting Agents, 24 Walton Street, Prudential Building.
$2,250 spot cash will buy a substantial 4-r. h., within mile circle, near Whitehall.
$1,750—7-r. house, Smith; building worth the money.
$1,750—7-r. house, Piedmont Ave., near Decatur St.
$1,750—6-r. h., Crew St., near Bass.
$1,000—Choice vacant lot, Capitol Ave.
$[illegible]—4-r. house, renting $120 per year; house new.
$1,[illegible]—2 4-r. houses, Madison St.; rents [illegible].
$[illegible]—Vacant lot, Loyd, near Bass.
$[illegible]—Lot on Fair, near Chappel.
We have a good line of property and if you are in the market, let us know and we can sell you.
C. H. GIRARDEAU & CO.

WANTED.
[illegible] good reliable, active men to solicit Life Insurance—City or State. Experience not absolutely necessary. R. P. SHEDDEN, General Agent, The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y., [illegible]

Are . . . You Undecided?

If so, you are invited to call at our store and we will lend you assistance in selecting a Xmas present that will not only prove appropriate, but sensible and useful. We are showing the most beautiful Slippers for Men, Women and Children ever brought to this market. Our line of SHOES are unsurpassed for style and quality, and there can be no mistake in such a selection for Christmas presents.

R. C. Black
SIGN BRASS TRACKS.
35 WHITEHALL STREET.

ATTENTION.

WANTED—By young man, eighteen years of age, position as salesman, shipping clerk or other employment, wholesale or retail, willing to work soon and late; pay not so much an object as work, where there is a prospect; good reference. Please notify "Urgent," care Constitution.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—By young man of fair education and experience, an agency or position of trust or would buy an interest in small established business. Best of references. Address Business, care Constitution.

THOSE who have been benefitted by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will find it of personal interest to address Dyspepsia Tablets, care Constitution.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED FREIGHT—Southern Railway Company, office of agent. By direction of the Freight Claim Agent, I will, on Friday, December 28th, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following unclaimed and refused freight, for charges due thereon: Lot No. 1: One car load of hay, order notify Simpson Grocery Co., Cave Spring, Ga. Sale will be held at the Southern Ry. Decatur street Freight Depot at 2 o'clock p. m. (Signed) J. H. Garner, Agent. dec 5 12 14 16

ARCHITECTS, contractors, supply dealers, insurance agents and other business men will find our "Daily Construction Bulletin" and "Weekly Construction Sheet" invaluable in securing news in advance of all other sources from the southern states. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell building, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

GRAPHOPHONES $1.50 to $50; five barrels latest records just opened; prompt attention to mail orders. Atlanta Phono. Co., 28½ Whitehall. 12-9—sun wed fri.

EDISON and Columbia records, all latest songs, marches, large and convenient room for showing, prompt attention to mail orders. Atlanta Phono. Co., 28½ Whitehall. 12-9—3t sun tues fri

FOR pure Georgia wines, sherry, port, muscatel and claret, call at Janssen's Wine Depot, 108 Edgewood avenue, or 'phone Bell 3671. Standard 'phone 1136. 12 2 1mo

PERSONAL.

APPLICANTS wanted for admission to Loomis Sanitarium Training School; only those between the age of 22 and 35 need apply. Address applications to Superintendent of nurses, Loomis Sanitarium, Liberty, N. Y. 12 13 7t

WE CAN MAKE IT of personal interest to those who have been benefited by Dr. Kilmer & Co.'s Swamp-Root, the renown kidney medicine, by addressing N. & H., Box 435, Atlanta, Ga. 12-11—da tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

I CAN place 5 per cent loans on extra good security. R. H. Jones, 16 South Broad street. 12 12 7t

FARM LOANS a specialty; lowest rates; payments to suit. Come direct to W. P. Davis, attorney, 613 Temple court.

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

SALARIED PEOPLE and retail merchants furnished money without security; easy payments. Tolman, 534 Austell building. 5-3-12m

5 AND 5½ per cent money to lend on improved city real estate. Southern Banking and Trust Co., 13 E. Alabama St.

STRAIGHT loans and monthly payment loans made on Atlanta real estate at lowest rates without commission. H. S. McCandless, 9 East Alabama street.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on improved Atlanta real estate at low rates. Second floor front Gould building.

LOANS made on diamonds, watches and jewelry; strictly confidential. Pickert Jewelry and Loan Co., 10 Peachtree St. 10 19 tf

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—To get board in private family, anywhere within one mile of city. Address W. C., care Constitution.

YOUNG couple from the north desires board and room with northern family; reasonable rates, close in. Y. X., care Constitution.

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 188, 2 calls.

FOR SALE—Dogs.

REGISTERED Pointer pups for sale. Five females and one male by "Von Gull" out of "Fanny R." This makes the finest combination and gives the best pointer blood in the south. They are beautifully marked, and any one desiring a high class dog can make no mistake in buying them. Edwin P. Ansley, No. 12 E. Alabama street. 12-9 su tue fri sun

Money To Loan on Furniture.

PRIVATE PARTY has money to loan on pianos or other good personal security in small or large amounts for short time, without removal. Strictly confidential. I will call. Special attention given ladies. Private Party Box, Constitution. 11 21f

LOST.

LOST—A pair of gold frame eyeglasses between West Peachtree street and A. K. Hawkes's. Leave at Constitution office and get reward.

LOST—One mouse colored mare mule, about sixteen hands high, weight 1,200 pounds, close built; had leather halter on without rein; notify or return to M. H. Taylor, 134 Marietta street, or Sam Levy, 10 Kirkwood avenue, and receive reward.

WANTED—Harness makers. Address Whitney & Sloo Co., Limited, New Orleans, La.

RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in the classified columns of The Daily or Sunday Constitution are 10 cents a line each insertion; six words make a line. Count the words in your advertisement and accompany your order with cash at the rate of 10 cents a line each insertion for the number of insertions desired. No advertisement taken for less than the price of three lines.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Experience rip sawyer. Apply 6:30 a. m., Southern Furniture Co.

WANTED—Man who can deposit $50 cash as security can secure permanent position. 709 Temple Court.

AGENTS WANTED—Catholic agents; outfit free. Men or women, town or country. Write at once. C. P. & L. Co., 334 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. 11-12-6t

WANTED—A good cook with no encumbrances. Man preferred. Apply at 441 Peters street. Mrs. G. W. Adair. 12-13 fri sun

WANTED—Man to learn barber trade. Only eight weeks required. We furnish constant practice, expert instructions, tools, lectures and diplomas. Can earn all expense if desired. Positions guaranteed. Apply by mail, Moler Barber College, St. Louis, Mo 12-8-6t

WANTED at once expert mattress stitchers; good prices paid for good men; permanent employment. Dexter Broom & Mattress Co., Pelzer, S. C. 11 15 30t

HELP WANTED—Female.

THE R. Alum Gap academy wants an instructed music teacher for the spring term. Must be a member of the Methodist church. Address immediately, Z. J. Edge, principal, Dillard, Ga. 12-14 5t

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—Agents and organizers; our plan the acme of insurance protection; sick, accident, death, old-age benefits. Top renewal contracts. American Fraternity, Washington, D. C. 12-5-

WANTED—Salesmen.

WANTED—Two salesmen in each state; $50.00 and expenses. Permanent position. Address Penicks Tobacco Works Co., Penicks, Va. 12-12-10t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

AN EXPERIENCED double-entry bookkeeper desires to make a change; age 27; best of references, including present employers; am not afraid of work. For particulars, address box 143, Beaufort, S. C.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

SEND for weekly rent bulletin, full description of everything to rent; we move tenants free; see notice, John J. Woodside, renting agent, 50 N. Broad.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

OPERATORS of the Western Union and Postal telegraph companies pronounce the Smith Premier typewriter the best for their work. Ninety per cent of machines in use at the capitol are Smiths. H. M. Ashe, general agent, corner Pryor and Auburn avenue, Atlanta. 12-8 d tf

BOARDERS WANTED.

COZY, neatly furnished room, with good board and fuel, to couple or two men for $3.50 per week. 134 Ivy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE guarantee our pork sausage to be all pork. Try it. Thomas & Garner, 'phone 87. 138 Peachtree street.

A. SATZKY,
FINE TAILORING.
37 N. FORSYTH ST., Prudential Bldg.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

CHINA PAINTING TAUGHT AT LYCETT'S.
You can paint your own wedding and Christmas presents. White China and Art Materials. 83½ Whitehall street. Correspondence invited.

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's Business College, Atlanta, Ga.
The Complete Business Course. [illegible] "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in America. [illegible] graduates. Cat. free.

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE
Gould Building, Atlanta, Ga.
COTTON, STOCKS, WHEAT, ETC.,
Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References: Fourth National and Capital City banks.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.

THE SOUTH LED IN THE BUYING

Bull Faction Had Market Much Its Own Way.

PRICES WORKED UPWARD

Estimates for Much Larger Receipts Brought About Sharp Reaction, Selling for Both Accounts Very Active Soon After Noon.

New York, December 13.—The bull faction had the cotton market much its own way throughout the day, during which time prices worked upward with speculation conducted on liberal lines. The fact that the market was considerably above the extreme low level of the late decline, however, did much to deter buyers from loading up extensively and on the easier intervals of the session considerable profit taking occurred. The market started today with prices unchanged to 8 points higher and after a momentary show of hesitation rapidly climbed upward until January reached 9.46, March 9.30 and May 9.22. The buying movement had as its leaders the southern contingent, the foreign representation and room shorts, with commission houses doing a much better business than for some time. The forces which prompted the support comprised very bullish cables from Liverpool, foreshadows of a smaller movement and rumors that planters had been made arbitrary in their views by the sheer advance of yesterday in speculative markets. Estimates for much larger receipts tomorrow brought about a sharp reaction soon after noon, with selling for both accounts very active. The wire interest refused to unload on the down turn, and this show of strength led to a hasty retreat of the bears. During the rest of the afternoon the market exhibited a tolerably steady undertone and closed steady, with prices net unchanged to 9 points higher.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:
Atlanta—Steady; middling 9¼c.
Liverpool—Business moderate; middling 5 9-32d.
New York—Quiet; middling 9⅝c.
New Orleans—Firm; middling 9¼c.
Savannah—Quiet; middling 9 3-16c.
Galveston—Easy; middling 9¼c.
Norfolk—Steady; middling 9 7-16c.
Mobile—Easy; middling 9⅛c.
Memphis—Steady; middling 9⅛c.
Augusta—Quiet; middling 9⅜c.
Charleston—Quiet; middling 9c.
Houston—Steady; middling 9¼c.
St. Louis—Quiet; middling 9⅛c.

The following is the statement of receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1900	RECEIPTS 1899	SHIPM'TS 1900	SHIPM'TS 1899	STOCK 1900	STOCK 1899
Saturday	965	849	700	669	15454	17138
Monday	1082	971	2050	1830	14486	16279
Tuesday	1425	641	1075	650	14836	16270
Wednesday	881	523	910	....	14807	16793
Thursday	1068	712	918	610	14957	16895
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	5421	3696	5653	3759		

The following was the range of cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Closing bid and asked.
December	9 51	9 61	9 51	9 56	9 57-58
January	9 33	9 46	9 33	9 39	9 39
February	9 31	9 32	9 24	9 31	9 27-28
March	9 23	9 30	9 22	9 23	9 23-24
April	9 19	9 25	9 19	9 20	9 20-21
May	9 16	9 22	9 13	9 18	9 17-18
June	9 14	9 19	9 11	9 14	9 14-16
July	9 10	9 15	9 09	9 14	9 13-14
August	8 94	8 95	8 93	8 88	8 88-89
September	8 34	8 38	8 34	8 38	8 38-39
October					
November					

Futures closed steady.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1900	RECEIPTS 1899	EXPORTS 1900	EXPORTS 1899	STOCKS 1900	STOCKS 1899
Saturday	50150	34191	49381	4893	811760	1029083
Monday	45122	42672	34490	46739	815262	1028052
Tuesday	71903	51714	21790	18690	868620	1103889
Wednesday	44649	38207	30807	7158	877394	1135020
Thursday	47717	28507	12253	26280	905228	1117619
Friday						
Totals	260541	195291	148519	97760		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

December	9 25	June	9 07
January	9 18	July	9 05
February	9 15	August	.....
March	9 11	September	.....
April	9 10	October	.....
May	9 09	November	.....

Futures closed quiet.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, December 13—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, business moderate with prices easier; middling uplands 5⅜; sales 8,000; American 7,600; speculation and export 500; receipts 32,000; American 23,600.

Futures opened quiet and steady.

	Open'g.	Closing.	
December	5 16-64	5 18	Sellers
December-January	5 14-64	5 15	Sellers
January-February	5 12-64	5 13	Sellers
February-March	5 09-64	5 10½	Value
March-April	5 07-64	5 08½	Sellers
April-May	5 05-64	5 06	Buyers
May-June	5 02-64	5 04	Sellers
June-July	5 01-64	5 01½	Buyers
July-August	4 61-64	4 63	Sellers

Futures closed steady.

New York, December 13.—Cotton quiet; sales 29 bales; middling uplands 9⅝; gulf 10⅛; net receipts 1,025; gross 1,025; stock 59,687.

New Orleans, December 13.—Cotton firm; sales 2,850; middling 9¼; receipts 12,955; stock 335,254.

Galveston, December 13.—Cotton easy; middling 9¼; receipts 20,048; stock 250,683.

Mobile, December 13.—Cotton easy; middling 9⅛; sales 700; receipts 399; stock 37,978.

Savannah, December 13.—Cotton quiet; middling 9 3-16; sales 1,200; receipts 6,682; stock 118,119.

Charleston, December 13.—Cotton quiet; middling 9; receipts 687; stock 18,328.

Wilmington, December 13.—Cotton firm; middling 9⅝; receipts 1,190; stock 18,209.

Norfolk, December 13.—Cotton steady; middling 9 7-16; sales 1,108; receipts 2,617; stock 41,180.

Baltimore, December 13.—Cotton nominal; middling 9⅝; receipts 1,884; stock 9,986.

Boston, December 13.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 9⅝; receipts net 1,794; gross 4,651.

Philadelphia, December 13.—Cotton firm; middling 10⅛; receipts 119; stock 4,753.

St. Louis, December 13.—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅛; receipts 8,200; stock 70,365.

Memphis, December 13.—Cotton steady; middling 9⅛; receipts 4,458; shipments 2,482; sales 1,700; stock 136,411.

Augusta, December 13.—Cotton steady; middling 9⅜; sales 527; receipts 1,702; stock 58,345.

Houston, December 13.—Cotton steady; middling 9¼; sales 593; receipts 7,823; stock 103,323.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, December 13.—There has been no change in the general condition of the dry goods market today. Heavy brown cottons are slow of sale and irregularly in favor of buyers. Bleached goods in limited request but steady. Prints in somewhat better request. Prices unchanged. Ginghams firm. Fair business reported in the woolen goods division, sellers meeting the demand freely.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, December 11.—Although the bureau estimate of the probable yield of the cotton crop—10,100,1000 bales—came as a surprise to the trade, the true cause of the weakness which this estimate developed was in the increase in the movement of the crop since the middle of November. The bureau alone might have been dismissed as exaggerated, did not the receipts at the ports and interior towns continue on a scale that threw doubt upon the smaller crop estimates and it will require a movement falling below that of last season to bring about a revival of the confidence that has marked this as a bull season. Such decline has brought small crop estimates, a falling off in the movement and another revival in speculation through each wave has failed to carry the tide of values as high as was reached in the movement of September.

Unless these factors of bureau estimate and large receipts cause a disposition among owners of cotton to realise present prices the natural order would be a repetition of the same check in receipts and a partial revival of speculation, bringing a sharp reaction. On the other hand, the spinners will be apt to continue their hand to mouth policy, arguing that as all bureau reports have been below the actual commercial crop the factor of the personal equation in the reports, which cannot be eliminated from human nature, is present in this estimate and, therefore, the actual outturn will reach higher figures than those given. The larger markets have been called upon to bear the brunt of the liquidation, which has been brought about by the sudden realisation of these factors, with a sharp resulting decline. If the American and continental spinners step in to acquire their supplies on this decline we shall have the needed assistance to bring about steadier markets and arrest it.

Great Britain's spinners have bought so freely of what appears to be high priced cotton that they may be expected to await a lower level which will enable them to make a fair average for their requirements, otherwise they would be in an unfortunate position to compete in the world's production of cotton goods. In this connection the November report of the board of trade of Great Britain shows no improvement in the export of cotton goods or of cotton yarns. The falling off for the past year as compared with last year is very large.

C. W. Lee & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

By Private Wire to Atlanta Cotton and Stock Exchange.

New York, December 13.—Good local, foreign and investment buying has advanced prices full 10 points, and the market seems in shape to go much higher before a reaction sets in. The crowd is heavily short, while holdings are light. The cables are strong and news from the crop centers has a decidedly bullish tone. The south has been a large summer month buyer here. We see nothing to prevent material higher prices and advise purchases on all declines. Cotton holds steady at the advance on higher cables and further short covering in the near months, but the expectation of large figures in the weekly crop movement restricts buying. Would buy on any recession. For the time being the snap is out of the market, and as we will have to deal with a large "in-sight" tomorrow, the signs favor something of a reaction. New Orleans, early a heavy buyer, is now disposed to to sell. Decided selling alone is needed to bring about a down turn. Therefore, we advise caution and selling for a slight decline. The market is closing in pretty sound form with shorts very much alarmed by talk of Liverpool being manipulated tomorrow by American traders. However, we see trouble ahead in the way of bearish week end figures tomorrow, and while a higher opening tomorrow is probable, we anticipate decline. We feel that the market is a sale on rallies for the present, but will eventually go higher on the supply and demand situation.

Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, December 13.—Cotton in Liverpool advanced 3-32d on spots; middling 5⅜d; sales 8,000 bales. Futures opened about 4-64d higher and further improved 3-64d, closing at a net advance of about 6-64d, owing to covering of bear sales for continental account. The early advices being about as expected, this market only opened a shade higher, as port receipts today were estimated at 50,000, against 28,600 the same day last year. The further advance in Liverpool of 3-64d and strength of near positions here caused covering of bear sales and some new buying of southern account, resulting in an advance of 10 to 15 points on nearby deliveries. However, there was liberal profit taking and a reaction occurred of 5 to 8 points. The movement from now will be closely watched and will have a decided effect on prices. There are new features in the market. Demand for spots continued on a restrictive scale, the buying is from hand to mouth. Reports from the dry goods centers are not very favorable. Port receipts 47,717 to 28,000. Houston expects tomorrow 16,500 to 17,500, against 7,045 last year; New Orleans 15,000 to 16,000, against 8,516.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

New York, December 13.—The cotton market opened 1 to 7 points higher on favorable cables, which reported spots advanced 3-32d; middling uplands 5⅜d; sales 8,000. Futures in Liverpool at 2 o'clock showed an advance of 5-64d over previous close. The shorts in the January hastened to cover on the favorable condition of the market, and prices for this option advanced steadily 13 points. March and May advanced 8 and 9 points, respectively, from the lowest. After the rally there was some reaction on profit taking by those who had purchased at the lower level yesterday, and prices declined 10 points. In the late trading these losses were almost tobuying orders, which absorbed all offerings. The market closed steady 5 to 9 points under the best.

Fruits and Confections.

Atlanta, December 13.—Lemons, choice, $2.75@3.00; fancy $3.00@3.25. Figs, 10@11c; raisins, California 2-crown, $1.90; 3-crown, $2.15. Nuts, almonds, 15@16c; pecans, 10@11c; Brazil, 13@14c; filberts, 11½c; walnuts, No. 1, 12½@13c; No. 2, 10@11c. Peanuts, Virginia, 4@5c; fancy hand-picked, 5c; Georgia, 3@4c. New York state grapes, nothing but Catawbas, 5-pound baskets, 18c. Northern apples, $3.25@3.50. Florida oranges 3.00 to 3.25.

Bagging and Ties.

Atlanta, December 13.—Bagging, 2-lb., 8¼. Ties 45-lb., steel arrow, $1.30.

ERIES SCORED SHARP ADVANCE

Twenty-Eight Years Since an Erie Stock Sold at 50.

PENNA. COAL SOLD AT 740

Effect of Erie's Strength Very Small. Southwestern Railways Were Firm—Otherwise Selling General Throughout the List.

New York, December 13.—The stock market today was less under the influence of the strength of individual stocks and more under that of the coming exigencies of the money market. Even the sensational and buoyant rise in the Erie stocks in the last half hour hardly served to more than check the liquidation which was in active force in the general market. Twenty-eight years is given as the elapsed period since an Erie company stock sold as high as 50 on the stock exchange. Today the first preferred sold at 52⅝ in the late dealings. Extreme advances for today in the company's stocks were for the common 3⅛; for the first preferred 4⅝ and for the second preferred 5⅝. The authoritative announcement that a contract of sale had been signed between the Pennsylvania Coal Company and a syndicate headed by the central power in the anthracite trade was the cause of the buoyancy. The bid for Pennsylvania Coal was rapidly advanced without bringing out any stock except an occasional odd lot at wide intervals until a full lot of 100 shares was sold at 735 and another 740. Last night the stock was 610 bid and 675 asked. The market for this stock has been purely nominal, and it sold at 450½ last month, which was the highest price of the year. Notwithstanding tehe notable effect of this operation on the Erie stocks and efforts made by speculators to emphasize the general benefit eto result to the anthracite industry as a whole, the ffect was very small, even on the other anthracite stocks, which was none of them more than steady. Some firmness was manifest in the Southwestern railways on buying seemingly in the interests of the bull pool. The effect was more noticeable in the Wabash securities. Otherwise selling was general throughout the list and the stocks which have persisted in their upward movement this week were as a rule the weakest. This was noticeably true of the steel group, in which the declines ran up to 2 points or over. Sugar and the New York Public Utilities fell from about 2 points to 3⅛ in Consolidated Gas. A number of other prominent stocks both in the railroad and industrial list fell from 1 to 1½. The large absorption of special stocks in the week by powerful financial interests with independent resources has encouraged the hope among speculative operators that some relief was to be forthcoming from the threatened stringency in the money supply. At one time it centered in an expectation that the treasury department would buy several millions of bonds for the sinking fund. The inconsistency was pointed out of bidding for government bonds by the treasury at the same time that they are inviting conversion into the refunding 2s, which is to continue until December 31st. Another hope was that the rise in the money rate here would bring gold from London, but the firmer tendency of exchange late yesterday and more emphatically this morning has brought the speculative contingent face to face with the certainty of a very weak bank statement on Saturday. Already the sub-treasury has taken out over $4,000,000 from the money market, compared with a surplus reserve last Saturday of only $5,701,125. On Monday next the checks in payment of the Standard Oil dividend will pass through the clearing house, involving the disbursement of $10,000,000. The preparation for this disbursement is likely to make additional inroads on available credits and so increase reserve requirements.

The bonds of the Erie Company and some of the Southwestern railroads were in demand today. Otherwise the bond market was rather reactionary. Total sales, par value, $4,785,000.

United States refunding 2s advanced ⅛ and old 4s ⅛ and 5s ⅛ per cent on the last call.

Total sales of stocks today were 720,300 shares, including Atchison 25,750; Atchison preferred 11,835; Chesapeake and Ohio 6,400; Burlington 8,000; Erie 52,680; Erie first 70,252; Manhattan 9,460; Missouri Pacific 8,750; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred 8,029; Northern Pacific 11,650; Ontario and Western 17,070; Pennsylvania 27,198; Reading 7,665; Reading first preferred 27,600; St. Paul 12,946; Southern Pacific 19,700; Southern Railway 10,300; Texas and Pacific 11,400; Union Pacific 10,415; Wabash 13,820; Wabash preferred 24,115; Smelting 7,300; Steel and Wire 14,350; Tin Plate 8,298; Tobacco 6,400; Brooklyn Rapid Transit 28,725; Federal Steel 26,875; People's Gas 8,150; Sugar 23,575; Tennessee Coal and Iron 17,130.

Money on call steady at 3@6 per cent; last loan at 4; prime mercantile paper 4½@5 per cent.

Sterling exchange firmer with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84¼ for demand and at $4.80⅝ for 60 days; posted rates $4.81½@4.82 and $4.85½@4.86; commercial bills $4.80@4.80½.

Silver certificates 64@65c.
Bar silver 64⅛c.
Mexican dollars 50⅛c.
Government bonds strong.
State bonds weak.
Railroad bonds irregular.

Murphy and Co's. Stock Letter.

New York, December 13.—The stock market opened active and irregular, advances and declires being about equally distributed. The industrial quarter was generally strong, notably for American Smelting. Federal Steel and American Steel and Wire. Sugar was steady. Missouri Pacific was a firm feature and there was some advances along the specialty stocks. As a rule the initial dealings in the railway list showed fractional declines with the trading heaviest in the Atchisons, the Eries and Readings. Little or nothing was done in the local traction group. To some extent the initial tendency of the local market was due to this morning's news respecting the gravity of the financial situation at Berlin. At the same time, however, the London market have little reflection of this matter, inasmuch as only slight changes were shown. Aside from this influence the only tangible factor in the trading, so far as could be determined, was the uneasiness in respect to the local monetary outlook.

A firmer tone was common after the early dealings.

RAILWAY STOCKS.

Atchison	[illegible]	Minn. & St. L. 2d pref.	101
do. preferred	[illegible]	Missouri Pacific	[illegible]
Baltimore & Ohio	80	Mobile & Ohio	42
Canada Pacific	87	Mo., Kansas & Tex.	[illegible]
Canada Southern	58⅛	Mo. K. & Tex. pref.	[illegible]
Chesapeake & Ohio	37⅝	New Jersey Cent.	144
Chic. Great West.	15⅝	New York Central	141⅝
C. B. & Q.	136⅝	Norfolk & Western	42⅝
Chic. Ind. & L.	23	do. preferred	81
do. preferred	59	Northern Pacific	71⅝
Chicago & East Ill.	97	do. preferred	82⅝
Chicago & N. W.	169	Ontario & Western	[illegible]
Rock Island	115⅝	Oregon R. & Nav.	42
C. C. C. & St. L.	67	do. 1st preferred	76
Colo. Sou.	7½	Pennsylvania	142⅝
do. 1st preferred	43⅝	Reading	21⅝
do. 2d preferred	17⅝	do. 1st preferred	66
Del. & Hudson	118	do. 2d preferred	[illegible]
Del. L. & W.	185	Rio Grande & W.	56
Den. & Rio Grande	25⅛	do. preferred	94
do. preferred	79⅝	St. Louis & S. F.	19⅛
Erie (new)	20⅛	do. 1st preferred	74
do. preferred	51⅛	do. 2d preferred	49
Great Nor. pref.	179⅝	St. L. & S. W.	15⅛
Hocking Coal	16	do. preferred	37⅝
Hocking Valley	39⅛	St. Paul	126⅝
Illinois Central	124½	do. preferred	178
Iowa Central	19½	St. P. & Omaha	120
do. preferred	44½	Southern Pacific	41⅝
K. C. Pitts. & Gulf	——	Southern Railway	18⅝
Lake Erie & W.	39⅝	do. preferred	67⅝
do. preferred	106	Texas & Pacific	20⅝
Lake Shore	225	Union Pacific	71⅝
Louisville & Nash.	82⅛	do. preferred	81½
Manhattan L.	109	Wabash	10⅝
Metro. Street Ry.	166	do. preferred	23⅝
Mexican Central	13½	Wheel. & L. E.	10⅝
Minn. & St. Louis	66⅛	do. 2 preferred	28⅛

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams	144	United States	51
American	168	Wells Fargo	133

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Cotton Oil	31	Int. Paper pref.	73
do. preferred	90	La Clede Gas	70
American Malting	4⅛	National Biscuit	37
do. preferred	25	do. preferred	90
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	54⅛	National Lead	19½
do. preferred	95⅝	do. preferred	92½
American Spirits	2	National Steel	37⅝
do. preferred	17	do. preferred	91
Amn. Steel Hoop	30⅛	N. Y. Air Brake	163
do. preferred	77⅝	North American Co	15⅝
A. S. & W.	43	Pacific Coast	58
do. preferred	87	do. 1st preferred	86
Amn. Tin. Plate	49⅛	do. 2d preferred	65
do. preferred	89	Pacific Mail	43
American Tobacco	107⅝	People's Gas	98⅝
do. preferred	130	Pressed Steel Car	49
Anaconda Mining	47⅛	do. preferred	82
Brook. Rap. Tran.	72⅝	Pullman Palace	[illegible]
Col. F. & Iron	51	Stand. R. & Twine	[illegible]
Cont. Tobacco	34⅛	Sugar	124⅝
do. preferred	89⅛	do. preferred	114⅝
Federal Steel	51⅝	T. C. & Iron	60
do. preferred	76⅝	U. S. Leather	13
General Electric	170	do. preferred	75⅝
Glucose Sugar	[illegible]	U. S. Rubber	27⅝
do. preferred	100	do. preferred	79
International Paper	22⅝	Western Union	83⅝

BONDS.

U. S. 2s ref. when is	104⅛	L. & N. unified 4s	101½
U. S. 2s reg.	[illegible]	M. K. & T. 2ds	74⅝
do. 3s	109⅝	M. K. & T. 4s	94⅝
do. 3s coupon	109⅝	N. Y. Central 1sts	109
U. S. new 4s reg.	138⅝	N. J. Cent. gen. 5s	[illegible]
do. coupon	138⅝	Northern Pac. 3s	70⅝
U. S. old 4s reg.	114⅝	do. 4s	[illegible]
do. coupon	115⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	107½
U. S. 5s reg.	113⅝	Nor. & West con. 4s	[illegible]
do. coupon	113⅝	Oregon Nav. 1sts	109
District Col. 3 65s	124⅝	do. 4s	[illegible]
Atchison gen. 4s	102	O. S. Line 6s	129
do. adj. 4s	88⅝	do. con. 5s	117
Canada So. 2nds	108⅝	Reading 4s	88⅝
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	97	Rio G. W. 1sts	[illegible]
do. 1st income	53	St. L. & I. M. con. 5s	113
do. 2d income	17	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	129
C. & O. 4½s	104	St. Paul consols	[illegible]
do. 5s	121	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. con. 7s	139⅝	do. 5s	[illegible]
do. S. F. deb. 5s	121	Sou. Pacific 4s	[illegible]
Chicago Term. 4s	93⅝	Southern Ry. 5s	[illegible]
Col. Sou. 4s	84⅝	Stand. Rope & T. 6s	72
D. & R. G. 1st	[illegible]	Tex. & Pacific 1sts	114⅝
D. & R. G. 4s	101⅛	do. 2ds	[illegible]
East Tenn. 1st	[illegible]	Union Pacific 4s	107
Erie general 4s	[illegible]	Wabash 1sts	116⅝
F. W. & D. 1sts	79⅝	do. 2ds	107
Gen. Electric 5s	140⅝	West Shore 4s	115
Iowa Cent. 1sts	115⅝	Wiscon. Cent. 1sts	87⅝
K. C., P. & G. 1sts	——	Virginia centuries	94

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable.

New York, December 13.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The stock market here was idle today. Business of most of the session was dull.

American shares opened rather lower. There was a fair amount of business in this department, but more in the Erie issues than all other issues put together. It was evident that the bull clique was again working on both sides of the market, which was thus steadied considerably, though the close was somewhat easier. Tintos were weak at 55⅝ on the fall in the price of copper and selling at Paris.

Money was in good demand in connection with the stock exchange settlement.

STOCKS.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Closing Bid.
American Tobacco	[illegible]	107⅝	106½	107⅛	107⅝
Am'n Sugar Ref.	[illegible]	126½	124½	124⅝	124⅝
Atchison	39⅝	40	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
do., preferred	84	84⅛	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
Balt. and Ohio	80⅛	80⅝	79⅝	79⅝	80
Brook. Rap. Tran.	73⅛	74½	72⅝	73	72⅝
Third Avenue	116⅛	116⅝	116½	116⅝	115
Bur. & Quincy	137⅛	138	136½	136⅝	136⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	66⅝	67	66⅝	67	67
Ches. & Ohio	38⅛	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
Canada Southern	58⅛	58⅝	58⅛	58½	58⅛
Del. & Hudson	119⅝	119½	118	118	118
Cont. Tobacco	35⅛	35½	35	35	34⅛
do. preferred	......	......	......	89⅛	89⅝
Con. Gas	189⅛	189⅛	188⅛	188	188⅛
Gen. Electric	169⅝	170	169⅝	170	170
Chic. Great West	15	15⅝	14½	15⅝	15⅝
Jersey Central	144⅛	144⅝	144½	144½	144
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	40	40⅝	39⅛	39½	39⅛
So. Pacific	42⅛	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
Louisv. & Nash	83⅝	83⅝	82⅛	83⅛	82⅝
Am'n Steel Wire	44⅛	44⅛	42⅝	43	43
Manhattan L.	109⅛	110	109	109⅛	109
Mo. Pacific	60⅝	60⅝	60⅛	60⅛	60⅝
Met. Street Ry	166	168	165⅝	166⅛	166
National Lead	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝	19½	19⅝
Northern Pacific	71⅝	71⅝	71	71⅛	71⅛
do., preferred	82⅝	82⅝	82	82	82⅛
N. Y. Central	141⅛	142	141	141⅛	141⅝
Northwestern	......	......	......	......	169
Pennsylvania	142⅝	142⅝	141⅞	142⅛	142⅛
Pacific Mail	44	44	43	43	43
People's Gas	98⅛	99	98	98⅛	98⅛
Reading	21⅛	21⅝	21	21⅝	21⅝
Rock Island	115⅝	116	115	115	115⅝
Southern Ry	18⅛	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	18⅝
do., preferred	68⅛	68⅛	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
St. Paul	127⅝	128	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	61⅝	62	59⅝	60	60
U. S. Leather com.	13⅛	13⅝	13	13⅛	13
Union Pacific	72⅛	72½	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
do., preferred	81⅝	81⅝	81½	81⅝	81⅝
Western Union	83⅛	84	83⅛	83⅝	83⅝
Wabash pref.	23	24⅛	22⅝	24	23⅝
Am'n. Cotton Oil	......	......	......	......	31
Nor. & Western	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛
do., preferred	......	......	......	......	81
U. S. Rubber	28	28⅛	28⅛	27⅛	27
do., preferred	80⅛	80⅛	79½	79	79⅝
Federal Steel	52⅝	53⅛	51⅝	51⅝	51⅛
do., preferred	77⅝	77½	76⅝	77	76⅝
Illinois Central	125⅛	125⅛	125	125	124⅛

*Ex-rights 1⅛. †Ex-div. 1. ‡Ex-div. 1.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, December 13.—Today's statement of the treasury balance in the reserve, not including $150,000,000 reserve in the division of redemption, shows an available cash balance of $138,994,028; gold $99,940,461.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.

The following are the bid and ask quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	110	112	Aug'ta 7s L. D.	107
Ga. 4½s, 1915	119	120	Macon 6s	116
Savannah 5s	109	111	Columbus 5s	105
Atl'a 6s, 1902	105	107½	Rome 5s	106
Atl'a 7s, 1904	112	113	So. Car. 4½s	117
Atl'a 6s, L. D.	120		New'n 6s L. D.	110
Atl'a 5s, L. D.	112½		Chat. 5s, 1911	105
Atl'a 4½	114		Col. S. C. grd. 2&3 4s, 1910	100
Atlanta 4s	108		Ala. Class A	10[illegible]

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 5s, 1910	115	Atl'a & Chas. 1st 7s, 1907	117
Ga. 6s, 1922	117	Do income 6s, 1900	....
Ga. Pa. 1s	124		
C. C. & A. 1st 6s 190..	106		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	21½	217	A. & W. P.	135	
Southwestern	110	111	do deben.	107	108
Aug. & Sav.	109	110			

Foreign Finances.

London, December 13.—4 p. m.—Consols for money 97½; for the accounts 97⅝. Atchison 41⅝; Illinois Central 128⅝; Louisville 86⅛; New York Central 146⅛.

Bar silver steady at 29 13-16d per ounce.

Money 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 15-16@4 per cent.; for three months' bills 4 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increase £110,000; circulation decrease £210,000, bullion decrease £99,792; other securities increase £86,000; other deposits decrease £1,874,000; public deposits increase £2,063,000; notes reserve increase £281,000; government securities increase £11,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 41.66 per cent., against 41.60 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

Gold at Buenos Ayres 1.31.40.

Paris, December 13.—Three per cent. rentes 102 francs 5c. for the account.

Exchange on London 25 francs 9½c. for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decrease [illegible] francs; treasury accounts current decrease [illegible] francs; gold in hand increase [illegible] francs; bills discounted decrease 23,875,000, silver in hand increase [illegible].

Berlin, December 13.—[illegible]

WHEAT CLOSED WEAK IN TONE

Bearish Government Report Is Expected Monday.

STOCKS ARE INCREASING

Corn Lower on Free Country Offerings and Excellent Weather. Oats Quiet and Lower. Provisions Were Dull But Firm.

Chicago, Dec. 13.—Wheat was moderately active and declined on liberal receipts and anticipation of a bearish government report Monday, May closing ⅛ and ⅝c. under yesterday. Corn closed ⅝ and ½c. and oats a shade lower. Provisions at the close were a shade to 10c. higher.

In the wheat pit considerable stuff recently acquired was turned adrift on a moderately active market. May opened unchanged at 73⅝ and 74c., being for the moment supported by the steadiness of the Liverpool and Antwerp markets and vague rumors of export business done yesterday. Thereafter the tendency was downward. Receipts were liberal, and holders feared the usual bearishness of the government report due Monday. A prospect that Northwest stocks for the week would show an increase of 1,200,000 bushels was not encouraging. May during the forenoon dropped to 73½ and 73⅝c., steadied for a while and then continued the decline to 73⅛c. The close was weak, May ⅛ and ⅝c. lower at 73⅝c. New York reported 18 loads taken for export. Seaboard clearances in wheat and flour were equal to 384,000 bushels. Primary receipts aggregated 639,000 bushels compared with 473,000 bushels last year. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 428 cars, against 583 last week and 351 a year ago. Local receipts were 92 cars, none of contract grade.

Corn was quiet and the price depressed by freer country offerings and excellent weather. The wheat weakness also exerted an influence against the maintainance of prices. The market was rather firm at the start, but the buying which helped the price at that time lasted for a moment on Thursday. May sold between 36¼@36⅝@35⅝c., closing ⅝c. lower at 35⅝@35⅝. December sold between 37½@36⅝ and closed ½c. down at 36⅝c. Receipts were 201 cars, none of contract grade.

Oats were a quiet market, prices ruling lower in sympathy with wheat and corn. While there was some improvement in the volume of trade the quantity which changed hands was still too small to attract any attention. Receipts were 102 cars. May sold at 23⅝@23⅝@23⅝, and closed a shade lower at 23⅝c.

Provisions were dull but firm because hog receipts were under the estimate. Shorts bid for lard early, but none was offered. January pork sold between 12.20@12.27½ and closed at 12.25; January lard between 6.85@6.90, closing at 6.87½, and January ribs between 6.22½@6.52, closing at 6.22½@6.25.

Estimated receipts tomorrow: Wheat 100 cars; corn 165 cars; oats 160 cars; hogs 31,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
December	70½	70⅝	70	70⅛
January	71	71⅛	70⅝	70⅝
May	73⅝	74	73⅛	73⅝
Corn No. 2—				
December	37⅝	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝
January	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
May	36⅛	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝
Oats No. 2—				
December	21⅝	21½	21⅝	21½
May	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
Mess pork, per barrel—				
January	12.20	12.27	12.20	12.25
May	12.12	12.15	12.12	12.15
Lard, per 100 pounds—				
December	7.17	7.20	7.17	7.20
January	6.85	6.90	6.85	6.87
May	6.90	6.95	6.90	6.92
Short ribs, per 100 pounds—				
January	6.25	6.25	6.22	6.25
May	6.32	6.35	6.32	6.35

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	29,000	17,000
Wheat, bushels	116,000	10,000
Corn, bushels	151,000	82,000
Oats, bushels	134,000	90,000
Rye, bushels	2,000	2,000
Barley, bushels	38,000	13,000

Ware & Leland's Grain Letter.

By private wire to Atlanta Cotton and Stock Exchange.

Chicago, Dec. 13.—Wheat—Liverpool ⅝d higher corn ⅛d higher. London, cargoes off coast, nothing doing; 4 on sale; December ⅝d higher. Paris, wheat 25 centimes lower; flour 10 to 20 lower. Antwerp ⅝ higher. Berlin and Budapesth ⅛ higher. Liverpool strength due to firmness here yesterday. The Price Current said:

"Little concerning wheat crop which generally compares favorably with year ago or better. Weather favorable for marketing corn. Grain movement holding up well. Packing 575,000, vessels 595,000 last year." Minneapolis reported a good cash demand with good demand for flour. Primary receipts 638,000; shipments 316,000. Northwestern cars 423; last week 583; last year 351. Estimated cars tomorrow: wheat 100; corn 365; oats 160. Northwestern stocks will increase 1,200,000 bushels. Chicago will increase 400,000, which should make a good increase in the visible. Clearances, wheat 388,000; corn 84,000; oats 142,000. We estimate weekly clearances wheat and flour 3,500,000 bushels. Export sales 15 loads at the seaboard; 20,000 bushels reported here. The large business reported yesterday was not confirmed. There was a little strength early on the advance in Liverpool, but with outside orders scarce and a desire to realize, the crowd turned sellers, which gave the market a heavy tone, which was continued up to the close. Trade has been rather light, while bullish sentiment all ceased. St. Louis was a seller in this market. Wheat presents a heavy appearance, and while there may be numerous rallies, the tendency seems to be in the direction of a lower level.

Corn—Fifty loads worked; 100,000 bushels here. While there was no contract corn in the inspection No. 3 was dull and unchanged to ⅛c. lower. There were some good acceptances reported from Nebraska. The early strength did not last long, there being too much for sale with not sufficient orders to absorb. Sentiment is quite bearish with selling of best description. We look for a lower range of values.

Oats were heavy with pressure on the May future.

Provisions were moderately active with fairly good buying of lard by commission houses, which was thought to be for Cudahy. Offerings were light. Hogs closed firm. Estimated tomorrow 31,000. Hogs at all western points show 101,000 versus 74,000 last week and 89,000 last year. Shipments of lard 2,305,000 pounds; meats 2,386,000 pounds; pork 1,327 barrels.

Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

New York, December 13.—Wheat opened dull this morning and about steady, with interest lacking, both in local operations and in foreign markets. British prices were slightly better. The continent was easier and trade generally was quiet. Claims of large export business yesterday was denied. The northwest receipts were liberal again, however, amounting to 428 cars, against 371 last year. Low freights are helping conditions, but mills are expected to reduce output at pending rates at Lake ports. The Price Current will be favorable. Receipts west fair. Exports moderate. Close was easy.

Corn—Trade was quiet, with prices very steady, however, for all deliveries. Cables firm. Foreign crops [illegible]. There was no contract corn received at Chicago today, although the weather is good, and the Price Current claims that conditions favor moving and marketing. Corn was dull and easier late. [illegible] bushels, against [illegible] bushels. The close was quiet.

Oats—There was a quiet interest, and buying [illegible]

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was scattered, but the cash position continues very firm. Oats were quiet late but steady.

Provisions—Trade was of fair proportions, with prices steady. Live hogs were reported active and firmer on somewhat lighter receipts. Packing last week was 575,000 hogs, against 595,000 last year. Provisions closed dull.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, December 13.—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $4.75; second patent, $4.25; straight, $3.90; extra fancy, $3.70; fancy, $3.50; extra family, $3.20. Corn, white, 56c; mixed 57c. Oats, white, 40c; mixed, 38c; Texas rustproof, 40c. Rye, Georgia, $1; western rye, 90c. Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bales, $1; No. 1, small bales, 95c; No. 2, 90c. Meal, plain, 57; bolted, 55c. Bran, small sacks, $1. Shorts, $1.10. Stock meal, $1.10 per 100 lbs. Cotton seed meal, $1.15 per 100 lbs; hulls, $7. Grits, barrels, $3; bags, $1.50@1.40.

New York, December 13.—Flour quieter and rather easier without being quotably lower. Wheat, spot easy; No. 2 red 78; options, after opening steady on the cables, yielded to moderate unloading and for the rest of the day ruled easy to weak. Selling motives were found in lessened export inquiry, predictions of an increase in Monday's visible supply and heaviness in corn; closed weak at ⅛@⅝c net decline; January 77⅛; March 79⅝; May 79; December 76⅝. Corn, spot easy; No. 2 45½; options opened steady with wheat, but quickly weakened under prospects for larger receipts and local realizing, in face of liberal clearances and a fair export trade; closed weak at ⅛@⅛c net lower; January 43⅝; May 41⅝; December 44⅝. Oats, spot firm; No. 2 27⅛; options quiet and easier.

Chicago, December 13.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and easy. No. 2 spring wheat —; No. 3 69@71⅝; No. 2 red 72⅝@74⅝. No. 2 corn 36⅝@37; No. 2 yellow 36⅝@37. No. 2 oats 23; No. 2 white 26; No. 3 white 25@26⅛; No. 2 rye 49@50.

St. Louis, December 13.—Flour quiet. Wheat, December 70⅛; January 71; May 73⅝. Corn, No. 2 cash 35½; December 34⅝; January 34⅛; May 35⅝. Oats, No. 2 cash 23; December 23⅛; May 24½.

Cincinnati, December 13.—Four in fair demand. Wheat steady; No. 2, 76⅛. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 36. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed 25.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, December 13.—Coffee, futures opened steady at a net decline of 5@10 points, then further eased off under liquidation and bear selling, urged by weakness in all foreign markets, larger Brazilian receipts than expected and apathy in the local spot coffee market. The market failed to rally in the late session, speculative support lacking and sentiment was bearishly inclined; closed steady at 5@10 points decline; sales 37,000 bags, including February 5.90; March 5.85@5.90; May 5.95@6.00; July 6.00@6.05; August 6.05@6.10; September 6.10; October 6.10@6.15. Spot coffee, Rio easy; No. 7 invoice 7; mild market quiet; Cordova 9½@13⅛.

New Orleans, December 13.—Sugar dull; open kettle 3⅝@3 11-16; open kettle, centrifugal 3 13-16@4⅛; centrifugal, whites, 4⅛@4 13-16; yellows 4@4⅝; seconds 3@4. Molasses—Strong; open kettle, 25@33c.; centrifugal, 9@21c. Syrup—24@32.

Cottonseed Oil and Meal.

New York, December 13.—Cotton seed oil weak and a shade lower with considerable for sale and demand rather slow. Prime crude barrels 26c.; prime summer yellow 30½c.; prime summer yellow 30c.; prime white 34@35c.; prime winter yellow 34½@37c.; prime meal $25.

The Metal Market.

New York, December 13.—Lead dull and nominally unchanged on the basis of $4.37½.
Spelter weak at $4.15@4.20.
Tin firm at $26.75.
Copper quiet and nominally quoted at $17.
Pig iron warrants unchanged.
St. Louis, December 13.—Lead dull at $4.22@4.25.
Spelter weak at $4.

Groceries.

Atlanta, December 13.—Roasted coffee: per 100 lbs, Dutch Java, $17.60; Gold Star, $16.50; Arbuckle, $12.30; Lion, $11.30. Green coffee, choice, 11@11¼c; fair, 10¼@10½c; prime, 9¼@9½c. Sugar, standard granulated, New York, 5⅝; New Orleans, granulated, 5⅝. Sirup, New Orleans, open kettle, 25@40c; mixed, choice, 20@25c. South Georgia cane 30@35. Salt, dairy, sacks, $1.20@1.40; barrel, bulk, $2.50; 100 3c. $3.00; ice cream, $1.25; common, 60@70c. Cheese, full cream, 13 to 13⅝. Matches, 65s, 45½@55; 200s, $1.50@1.75; 300s, $2.75. Soda, boxes, 6c. Crackers, soda, 6½c. cream, 7½c; gingersnaps 6½c. Candy, common stick, 6⅛; fancy, 10@14. Oysters, F. W., $2.10 to $2.00; L. W., $1.30.

Provisions.

Atlanta, December 13.—Clear rib sides, boxed 7⅝; half ribs, 7½; rib bellies, 8¼@9; ice cured bellies, 10⅝c. Sugar cured hams, 13@16½. Lard, 8⅛@8¼, best 8⅝.

St. Louis, December 13.—Lard nominally better at 6.87½. Dry salt meats easy; extra shorts 6.75; clear ribs 6.87½; clear sides 7.00. Bacon, boxed easy; extra shorts 7.87½; clear ribs 8.00; clear sides 8.25.

Chicago, December 13.—Mess pork 11.25@11.37½. Lard 7.17½@7.20. Short ribs (loose) 6.25@6.50; dry salted shoulders (boxed) 5⅝@6¼; short clear sides (boxed) 6.65@6.75.

New York, December 13.—Lard steady; refined quiet; continent 7.60; South American 8.25; compound 5⅝@6. Pork quiet.

Cincinnati, December 13.—Lard quiet at 6.50@6.60. Bacon fairly active; short ribs 7.62½.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, December 13.—Eggs active at 20@21c dozen. Butter active sale, fancy Jersey, 17½@20; choice, 15@18c. Live poultry dull; hens 25c; fries 13 to 14c. Dressed poultry, hens per pound, 8@10c; fries 12@13c; broilers 12@14c. Ducks, 12½@13c; cocks, 8@10. Turkeys, 12@12½c. Game—Rabbits, each, 8@10c; squirrels, 10c; birds 10 to 12½c.; opossum, 25@40c. Receipts light; fair sale. Ducks, puddle 20 to 25c.; Pekin 25@30c; Irish potatoes, northern stock 50 to 55c bushel. Honey, strained, 8@9c; in comb [illegible]. Onions [illegible] per bushel. Cabbage, green fair sale, 1½ to 1¾c. Dried fruit, apples, [illegible]; peaches, [illegible]; figs, 10½@14c; prunes, [illegible]; California pealed peaches, [illegible].

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RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains from Union Depot.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

No.	Arrive From.		No.	Depart To.	
101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	101	Hapeville	[illegible]
2	Savannah	7 35 am	2	Savannah	[illegible]
102	Hapeville	8 00 am	104	Hapeville	[illegible]
105	Griffin	8 40 am	108	Jonesboro	[illegible]
109	Hapeville	9 30 am	110	Hapeville	[illegible]
11	Macon	11 20 am	11	Macon	[illegible]
111	Jonesboro	2 65 pm	112	Hapeville	[illegible]
113	Hapeville	4 50 pm	114	Jonesboro	[illegible]
115	Hapeville	6 15 pm	116	Griffin	[illegible]
3	Savannah	7 35 pm	4	Savannah	[illegible]
117	Jonesboro	8 05 pm	118	Jonesboro	[illegible]
	Sunday Trains.			Sunday Trains.	
119	Hapeville	10 05 am	120	Hapeville	[illegible]
121	Hapeville	3 05 pm	122	Hapeville	[illegible]

*Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From.		No.	Depart To.	
3	Nashville	7 10 am	[illegible]	Nashville	[illegible]
73	Marietta	8 30 am	[illegible]	Marietta	[illegible]
1	Chattanooga	10 25 am	[illegible]	Chattanooga	[illegible]
75	Marietta	1 45 pm	[illegible]	Marietta	[illegible]
4	Nashville	5 45 pm	[illegible]	Nashville	[illegible]

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From.		No.	Depart To.	
36	Montgomery	11 45 am	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	Selma	7 00 pm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	Selma	11 35 pm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Accommodation Trains.			Accommodation Trains.	
[illegible]	College Pk	[illegible]	[illegible]	College Park	[illegible]
[illegible]	LaGrange	[illegible]	[illegible]	College Park	[illegible]
[illegible]	Palmetto	[illegible]	[illegible]	LaGrange	[illegible]
	Sunday Trains.			Sunday Trains.	
41	LaGrange	10 30 am	41	LaGrange	[illegible]

Trains Nos. 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38 use Whitehall street platform. All trains leave from union passenger depot.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From.		No.	Depart To.	
41	Norfolk	5 00 am	52	Clinton	[illegible]
402	Washington	5 00 pm	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]
38	Clinton	7 00 pm	38	Norfolk	[illegible]

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From.		No.	Depart To.	
3	Augusta	5 00 am	2	Augusta	[illegible]
26	Conyers	6 45 am	28	Lithonia	[illegible]
9	Covington	7 45 am	12	Augusta	[illegible]
1	Augusta	12 15 pm	24	Conyers	[illegible]
23	Lithonia	2 25 pm	10	Covington	[illegible]
27	Augusta	8 20 pm	4	Augusta	[illegible]

ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN. (Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

Leave Atlanta for Knoxville [illegible]
Arrive Atlanta from Knoxville [illegible]

Atlanta & West Point R. R.

The direct, quick through line via Montgomery to Texas, Mexico and California, and best route to Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula. The following schedule in effect [illegible] 9th, 1900:

SOUTHBOUND.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 37 Daily.
Leave Atlanta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Newnan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive LaGrange	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive West Point	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Opelika	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Columbus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Selma	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Pensacola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]

NORTHBOUND.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 38 Daily.
Leave New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leave Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leave Pensacola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leave Selma	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leave Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leave Columbus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leave Opelika	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive West Point	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive LaGrange	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Newnan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Atlanta	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAGRANGE ACCOMMODATION. Daily, Except Sunday.

[illegible]

Nos. 37 and 38 Vestibule Trains, Pullman Sleeping Cars, New York and New Orleans. Nos. 35 and 36 solid trains [illegible] New Orleans; sleepers New York [illegible]. Tourist sleepers Atlanta [illegible] three times a week.

George W. Allen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta.

[illegible], City Ticket Agent, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

R. E. Wylie, Jr., General [illegible] Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

R. E. Lutz, Traffic Manager, [illegible]

Chas. A. Wickersham, President and General Manager, Atlanta, Ga.

POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR COMPANY,

Distillers of Stone Mountain Corn Whiskey.

Bell 'Phone 48. 9 N. PRYOR ST., ATLANTA, GA. Standard 'Phone 169.



We had our jugs filled by these people, who always give their BEST for CHRISTMAS—Try them and be convinced—Mail Orders filled and shipped on day of receipt.

IS ATLANTA MENACED BY A "MAN FAMINE?"

Serious Side to Trivial Subject.

SOCIALLY INCLINED MEN ARE GROWING SCARCE

The Difference Between Social Life in England and America Is Distinct—Some News of Society.

BY ISMA DOOLY.

FASHIONABLE circles in the east, I am told by a friend there, are deeply excited over what is appropriately called the "man famine." Champagne flows freely, gorgeous gowns are actually a glut in the market and beautiful women in queenly garb are anything but scarce, and yet in spite of these attractions, "the fish do not bite." It is an open secret that with the exception of some ten or twelve women, the "fashionables," even the "ultra-fashionables," are in perfect despair. Dinner parties are having to be given up, whole series of entertainments have had to be changed in character or altogether abandoned for the simple reason that a sufficient number of men cannot be secured to insure even partial success, for nobody can doubt that a social gathering endangers failure if the party does not include an equal number of men and women.

One of the influential young matrons of Gotham's smart set or the "400," frankly averred at a Thanksgiving dinner, and afterwards publicly asserted, that it was the first really pleasant occasion she had known for weeks. The fact that it was a national thanksgiving gave the men a real holiday, there was nothing to do save accept invitations to dinner, so they sat down with a few friends and had a genuinely social time.

Now, why is it, I, like others, am impelled to ask, that the American woman is falling upon just the point of which her English sister makes so much? A woman of one of our old southern families who has been much abroad during the past ten years, said recently: "Oh, if those English women would only teach us how they do it!" The afternoons in London are simply ideal. You drop in somewhere; the house may be simple and not in an ever-fashionable street, but if the woman of the house has any social position at all, you will be sure to meet some half dozen persons and four out of the six will most likely be men. They are thirsty for a cup of good tea and enjoy it heartily, the wholesome sandwich which is always within reach, and oh, then the interesting things they can tell one! It is like a refreshing breeze from the great salt sea—this little whiff of news—that the sturdy masculinity brings from the outside world, the real, live, doing, accomplishing world.

"One man 'admires Chamberlain,' another 'thinks him a conceited cad who has hypnotized the public,' and so on a half a dozen subjects of world-wide interest are discussed, the women well coping with the men in the expression of their views and opinions."

We are constantly, however, talking of the American woman's charm, of her brilliancy, but I am afraid it is going to be cold comfort after awhile to play to empty benches, no matter how fine the performance.

The English woman is heavy, the American woman is in the habit of thinking. We throw off on her now and then as simply "the good wife and the mother of children." Indeed, I recall an American woman who after spending several seasons in London, declaring that the "British matron" was her ideal of feminine stupidity.

Perhaps she may be, but can the metropolis of America show anything to equal the socle - that England boasts? It is idle to say that it is because we have no leisure class in America, for the gentleman is as hard worked as any man, these very Englishmen whose presence simply makes the afternoon or the dinner in England are the ones who are working from eight to ten hours a day, and that, too, on some of the most stupendous problems of the age. It is equally idle to say that we are too young for a complex and highly colored social system, for thinkers themselves tell us it is in the youth of the nation that its society is formed. "As the tree is bent, so it will grow," and the truth of the matter is that the proportion of the masculine element to be counted in for social functions in this country is smaller than it was ten years ago. It would seem, therefore, the leaders of society—those who make it their all of life—had best as well face the facts of a most unpleasant situation.

The American man refuses to become an active element in social life for the simple reason that he is not attracted to it, that is, he does not find there anything that really holds him, and unless there is a change of tactics on the part of leaders the "man famine" will not only continue, but will become more and more widespread.

Georgia cannot excuse the scarcity of men in social life, as can some of the far western states, for, like a star of hope to the spinster element of the south, should the fact (statistically proven) stand out that the percentage of unmarried men (not counting widowers) engaged and unencumbered is far greater than the unmarried women.

When the man famine reached Atlanta one may ask?

That question I heard answered in a recent gathering, when a humorous woman said she believed the reason so many women looked daggers at each other in public places was because the ratio of men and women in Atlanta's social world was getting to be very much that of two to one. Just about what it is in the larger cities and at the eastern summer resorts. "And it is no joke I tell you," she continued, "the few men that are available here socially, will lose their health without having the time or opportunity to lose their hearts, unless the others who are dropping out of society and who are classed as the 'elegibles' or adaptable to the brilliant dinner party or exclusive gatherings, are drawn back into it.

"What do I think causes the famine?" she continued. "Well, I didn't want to be disloyal to my sex, but I believe it is partially due to women. They spoil men on the one hand by pandering to them, petting them, and (I hate to say it) seeking their attentions. On the other hand, they underrate them in supposing that they can hold them altogether by the delicious menu, the flowing wine, and the pretty face. Men like a serious sort of frivolity in their moments of recreation, and they appreciate the pretty woman none the less, but all the more if she is intelligent. They get tired of the 'simpering,' the 'ogling,' and the pettishness of the woman who dissipates his mind and higher qualities, and they like to find her companionable in discussing their ambitions, politically, professionally and otherwise, seriously.

"'Men do not like the advanced woman,' says the woman, conscious of her limited knowledge of all things, trying to console herself. No, they may not like the feminine extremist, but the English woman can scarcely be called that, and she, we are told, still holds the men at her dinner parties and even at those gatherings when she appeals to the appetite only by a cup of tea and a dainty sandwich.

"It really seems like a sort of reflection to assume that the average man does not like the intelligent woman—the woman who knows as much as he does, and as the scarcity of men, we are told, is threatened here as elsewhere, it would not be amiss for women of all sections, as well as here, to try as those still successful English hostesses do, to keep their salons well posted on those subjects that absorb the interests of the men. 'Shop' may not be dragged into the social function, but men like to feel that besides a good dinner and smiles, they are getting at the same time from the fair creatures seated on either side of them, an intelligent sympathy on any subject that the lords of creation may elect to discuss.

"And when this state of affairs is appreciated," concluded the fair speaker, who had started out humorously, "there may be fewer stag dinners, and let us hope, fewer hen parties. The ideal social function is that where men and women meet, and talk, and make merry in discussion of affairs of common interest and pleasure to both."

Daughters of Confederacy Meet.

The Atlanta chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy held a delightful meeting yesterday afternoon, when a large number of the members were patriotic enough to brave the rain and were well recompensed.

The business feature of the meeting was the reading of the reports from the conventions at Savannah and Montgomery. Mrs. Joseph Raine and Mrs. Dalton Mitchell presented the reports from the Savannah conference and Mrs. Charles Rice from Montgomery.

The most important feature of the evening was the address by Major Gary on the soldiers' home, a splendid effort, and strong speeches by Judge Lowndes Calhoun and Dr. Armistead.

After the meeting the ladies enjoyed a social half-hour over a dish of tea.

Important Meetings.

The board of managers and the advisory board of the Georgia Baptist Orphans' home will meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

The choir of the Immaculate Conception church will meet in the Sunday school hall tonight at 8 o'clock for rehearsal.

The members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association are requested to meet this afternoon promptly at 3 o'clock at the Young Men's Christian Association.

The ladies of the committee on arrangements for the late Daughters of the American Revolution conference are requested to meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock with Mrs. John Marshall Slaton.

Social Items.

Few guests from a distance entertained in Atlanta's social world have been the recipient of as many charming attentions as has Mrs. Ashton Starke since her arrival in the city as the guest of Mrs. Tompkins. Dinners, luncheons and theater parties have been given in her honor, and her departure for Macon today will be a source of regret to her many friends.

Yesterday Mrs. Starke was the guest of honor at a notably beautiful luncheon at the Capital City Club, given by Colonel and Mrs. Robert J. Lowry. The decorations were of pink roses and narcissus and maiden hair ferns. The centerpiece was a rounded plateau of these flowers, and at either end of the table there were vases holding them. The silver candelabra had shades of pink and silver and the bonbons were in pink. The menu served was delicious and many eloquent toasts were proposed to the guest of honor and her lovely hostess.

Those invited to meet Mrs. Starke were Mrs. Henry Tompkins, Mrs. Dan Pardee, Mrs. Charles Wilcox, Mrs. Wilmerding, Mrs. John Grant, Miss Dooly, Judge Tompkins, Mr. Charles Wilcox, Major Livingston Mims, Mr. John Grant, Mr. Lucius L. McCleskey and Mr. Thomas Egleston.

Mrs. Lowry wore an elegant toilet of pearl gray velvet, with a touch of point lace and sable as a trimming. Mrs. Starke wore a dressy tailor gown of pale gray. The coat had revers of white satin, handembroidered in black, and French knots in Persian colors. Her hat had a brim of white lace and a touch of gold.

Mr. and Mrs. Howe will take possession of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tanner today. Judge Tanner and his sons are at their farm near Atlanta, and Mrs. Tanner will be the guest of Mrs. Frank Ellis for several days.

This afternoon and evening occurs the silver wedding celebration of Mr. and Mrs. A. McD. Wilson.

Hon. Fleming duBignon, of Savannah, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Robert Alston.

Miss Louise Gay will entertain at a dancing party during the holidays.

Miss Scully, Lieutenant Pearce and Mr. J. W. Scully, Jr., left Monday for Thomson to be the guests of Miss Lulu Pearce.

Miss Tinnie Blosser left last Friday for Boston, where she goes to enter the New England Conservatory of Music.

Their friends in Atlanta will be glad to know that Misses Laurie and Tochie Davis, daughters of Mr. Charles A. Davis, will spend the holidays at their home in Inman Park, arriving on the 22d and returning to school in Washington on January 8th.

Miss Olive Speer has returned from Savannah.

Miss Pauline Wagner will entertain 100 young people at a Christmas party Friday evening, December 28th, at her home in West End.

When Traveling,

Whether on pleasure bent or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50-cent bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

DORSEY ACCIDENTLY KILLED.

Pistol Fell from His Pocket While He Was at Work.

Americus, Ga., December 13.—(Special.) M. T. Dorsey, section foreman of the Seaboard railway, residing near Americus, was instantly killed yesterday by the accidental discharge of a pistol. Dorsey was lifting a log on a crosstie and while in a stooping position his pistol fell from an inside pocket and exploded. The bullet struck the unfortunate man in the forehead, producing instant death.

MAJ. W. T. GARY ADDRESSES DAUGHTERS CONFEDERAC

MAJOR W. T. GARY, of Richmond county, whose efforts for the soldiers' home brought about the passage of the bill in the house of representatives, delivered an address yesterday afternoon before the Atlanta chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. The address was made in the rooms of the Woman's Club.

Major Gary talked about the soldiers' home. His interested audience gave him the closest attention.

Major Gary interested himself in securing the acceptance of the home by the state, and is thoroughly familiar with all of the details of all the obobstacles and obstructions that had to be overcome in placing the home on the footing it now stands. It was a subject in which the Daughters of the Confederacy are vitally interested.

Major Gary begun by saying:

"The provisions of the bill simply authorize the state to accept as a gift the soldiers' home for the indigent and needy confederates; provides for the appointment by the governor of a board of trustees composed of one from each congressional district of the state, who are to serve without compensation, and who are to conduct and manage the home, and appropriates $15,000 to repair, furnish and support the home.

"The home was secured mostly by the contributions of the old soldiers and of the Daughters of the Confederacy. It was erected about three miles from Atlanta, the city than which none suffered more of the hardships and losses which the war occasioned, and yet she rose, Phoenix-like, from her ashes and now deservedly sits enthroned upon Georgia's red hills, with all of the majesty of a queen—the wonder and admiration, but not the envy, of her noble sisters of the dear southland.

"The home is upon one of the battle fields, where the blood of patriotic heroes watered the earth and made the hallowed soil sacred.

"The provision for its maintenance can be supplied from the appropriation made by the state for the widows of confederate soldiers, as from that source death is constantly causing a large surplus to accummulate in the treasury of the state.

"The confederate soldier deserves this recognition from the state. Eight of the states have accorded to the confederate soldiers just recognition of their services and are now successfully maintaining similar homes.

"It is no spirit of sectional antagonism to our general government which prompts the friends of this measure to urge its adoption. In the impetuosity of my youth I followed the confederate cause with implicit confidence because I believed it to be the cause of justice and of right, and now with the conservatism which maturer years should bring, I believe it right today. Yet I am willing in good faith to assist in loving a nation into peace. But no power on earth can take from me my respect and admiration and love for the confederate soldiers, and I am also willing to love them into a comfortable home while living and into an honored and sweet repose when dead.

"Let this gift be accepted, and if not an old confederate soldier enters it let it stand as a monument to love of country, local self-government, constitutional liberty and a patriotism, bravery and heroism which has never been equalled by men; let it stand as a monument to the embodiment of all of these—the confederate states of America, and to the precious diadem of this sublime crown, the daughters of the confederate states of America.

"Let it perpetuate the memory of Robert E. Lee, the chiefest amongst the heroes of the world; let it perpetuate the memory of Thomas J. Jackson, the invincible 'Stonewall' of the confederate army, and more than these—than all—let it perpetuate the memory of the patriot heroes, living and dead, who made these names immortal.

"And when this monument of a grateful people to an immortal cause opens its doors to welcome those loved heroes whose step has lost its elasticity, whose locks have been silvered by the frosts of time, and whose frames are bent with burdens of life, let the words of the loved Grady be perpetuated upon the portals of this sacred bounty to a grateful people and let the invitation of the noble state of Georgia be 'Come home.'"

T. H. MARTIN IS HONORED BY THE CENSUS BUREAU

T. H. MARTIN has been honored by an appointment from the chief statistician for manufactures of the twelfth census to write an introductory statement based on the census statistics of Georgia's manufactories. Mr. Martin was selected by the officials in Washington on account of his well-known knowledge of the industrial conditions of the south, and particularly of Georgia. The appointment is in every way a deserved compliment. Probably no man in the state has a better grasp on the industrial problems of the state or is better prepared to present them in clear-cut, definite English than Mr. Martin. As editor of Dixie, one of the foremost industrial papers in the south, he has been the means of advancing the south's interests in many directions.

The letter explaining the details of the work which Mr. Martin is to undertake is as follows:

"Washington, D. C., December 10, 1900. Mr. T. H. Martin, Atlanta, Ga.:

"Dear Sir:—It is proposed to accompany the manufacturing statistics of the several states of the union by an introductory statement, based not merely upon the statistics elicited by the census, but also upon expert knowledge of the general industrial resources and peculiarities of each state and its chief manufacturing centers. It is desired that this statement shall be prepared by some one thoroughly familiar with these resources and characteristics.

"While it is not intended to indulge in any prophecy, or in speculative or theoretical comments upon the industrial growth of any state, it is desired to indicate in a broad way the possibilities and probabilities for future development growing out of natural resources, relative abundance of capital or labor, the concentration of particular lines of industry, transportation and market facilities, and any other causes or conditions which bear directly upon the question.

"The space allotted to this presentation will be limited to 2,000 words.

"The director of the census authorizes me to extend to you the privilege of preparing this statement for the state of Georgia. If you should accept the proposition, the necessary data showing the industries of your state as developed by the census, and as compared with previous censuses, will be placed in your hands at the earliest practicable date. This will be some months hence, but you are now addressed on the subject in order that you may have ample opportunity to consider and digest the data of a more general character suggested above.

"Please inform me at your earliest convenience whether you will accept this proposition. Very respectfully,

"S. A. D. NORTH,
"Chief Statistician for Manufactures."

TWO SENATORS WERE DINED

Hon. Roland Ellis and Hon. John T. Allen Were Complimented by Local Men Last Night.

A delightful dinner in compliment to Hon. Roland Ellis and Hon. John T. Allen, members of the state senate, was served at the Aragon last night. The two senators were the guests of honor.

The following gentlemen attended the dinner:

Governor Candler, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Allen, Mr. Terrell, Dr. Calhoun, Dr. Connally, Dr. Olmsted, Dr. Jones, Dr. Westmoreland, Dr. McRae, Dr. Cooper, Dr. Baird, Dr. Elkin, Dr. Earnest, Dr. Noble, Dr. Richardson, Dr. Hurt, Dr. Todd, R. J. Lowry.

The following menu was served:

Manhattan Cocktails
Blue Points
Salted Almonds
Consomme en Tasse
Olives.
Broiled Pompano, a la' Matrie d'Hotel
Duchess Potatoes
Heart Celery Sliced Tomatoes
Larded Tenderloin of Beef, with Mushrooms
Sherry
Asparagus
Patties of Sweetbreads, a la' Financiere
Aux Petits Pois
Grand Renaux Punch
Roast Quail, a la' Bellvue
Lettuce Salad Champagne
Tutti Frutti Ice Cream Assorted Cakes
Roquefort Cheese Toasted Crackers
Fruit Cafe Noir
Cigars

"A Furnace of Earth" at Miller's.

Wordo Returns to Waycross.

Tallahassee, Fla., December 13.—(Special.)—M. T. Wordo, the Waycross, Ga., drummer who was locked up in jail here yesterday supposedly insane, left this afternoon for Waycross in charge of Turner Brewer, another representative of the same house. Wordo's mind still seemed flighty and wandering.

Welsbach Reading Lights.

JUST THE THING FOR A

Christmas Present.

ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO.



THE SILVERSMITH'S ART

Has been taxed to its utmost in the production of this season's Holiday Silverware. Never have there been so many beautiful and artistic articles of use and ornament as there are this year. I have such a wide variety of appropriate and acceptable gift articles that I know you can find "just the thing" for many of your friends, and the prices so reasonable that you'll be obliged to spend less than you expect.

CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW, JEWELER, 22 Whitehall, corner Alabama Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

The spectacular production, "The Spider and the Fly," will be seen tonight and Saturday matinee and night at the Grand.

The production of "The Spider and Fly" is not the one that has been before the public for a number of years, but an entirely new one. Nothing remains of the old one but the title, "Spider and Fly." This organization is said to be one of the largest and most complete visiting here this season, numbering over forty-two persons, and requiring two cars for transportation of scenery, etc.

"Olivette" had a splendid house at the New Lyceum last night and the audience was exceedingly enthusiastic with the presentation of this delightful work. Jack Leslie made an ideal Captain de Merrimac; Charles N. Holmes a splendid Valentine; John A. Dewey an artistic Duc de Ifs, and Franklin Fox sang the music of Marvejol in fine style. Claude Amaden, as Coquelicot, was very amusing, keeping the audience in continual laughter, and his grotesque make-up made a decided hit. Carlotta Gilman was the Olivette and she was well received, singing an interpolated number with fine effect. Hazel Davenport was the countess and she acted the part intelligently. Annie Schlesinger and Lula Harris played their parts well. The chorus did good work and the costumes were handsome and appropriate. This opera will hold the boards for the balance of the week with a Saturday matinee.

"The Ironmaster," as given by the Braunig company last night, proved to be one of the most interesting performances of the week. Despite the disagreeable weather a fair sized audience gathered at the Columbia and those present were well repaid for their temerity.

Tonight "Credit Lorraine," Lillian Lewis's great play, will be the bill. It will be remembered that this play made a splendid impression here on a former visit of the Braunig company.

"A Soldier's Sweetheart" is announced for the matinee Saturday afternoon and "Under the Cit.' Lamps" for Saturday night.

The management will give away $25 Saturday night to the holders of the lucky numbers.

Three hours of merriment is what is laid out at the Grand on Monday and Tuesday next, when Hoyt's "A Black Sheep" returns to repeat its success of former seasons.

"A Black Sheep," aside from being what is claimed as a delightful entertainment, with its remarkably handsome women, its gorgeous colorings, its rapid movements, its engaging music and amusing satire, is replete with character drawings that command attention and one perceives in it a keen insight of human foibles.

"Big Bill" Devere again heads the list, playing the principal part, the editor of "The Tombstone Inscription." The balance of the cast will include George Allen, Lenore Lockwood, Fanny Da Costa, Lulu Beeson, Lillian Kenwick, Harry Devere, Thomas Beeson, Ruth Madigan, William Morrow, the Wallaces, Ernest Greene, Ben Maley, Larry Gere, William Staley, and a host of the prettiest girls ever seen in a Hoyt production.

By all odds the quaintest stage character which has ever been introduced into a play is that of "Sis Hopkins," which will be at the Grand next Wednesday and Thursday in the play of that name. The character is quaint because it is unusual; it is interesting because it is a portrait of the actual appearance and actions of a character in real life which Miss Rose Melville, who gave the character to the stage, studied in central Indiana a few years ago with the purpose of staging it in view.

There will be a matinee Thursday afternoon.

The favorite Klimt-Hearn company will again visit Atlanta next week, playing five nights and Wednesday matinee at the Columbia theater. George Klimt and Alma Hearn are big favorites here and the theater is always well patronized when they are in Atlanta.

The opening bill for Monday night will be "The Fatal Card," a famous play. Other plays to be presented during the week will be announced later.

25 Per Cent Reduction

EISEMAN & WEIL. 3 Whitehall. The First Clothing House On The Street

ON $60,000 WORTH

EISEMAN & WEIL, 26 Whitehall Formerly Edwin Stewart.

of dependable Clothing, Hats and Furnishings at Nos. 3 and 26 Whitehall Street. You are sure to find what you want at a great saving at one or the other of our Stores. We have purchased Mr. Stewart's stock, fixtures and good will at a sacrifice. Mr. Stewart retires from the clothing business, we retaining his salesmen. The Stewart stock must be closed out at once, as we expect to continue business at No. 26 Whitehall and need all available room for our New Spring Stock which will arrive in February. We will have to vacate our store at 3 Whitehall on account of the Viaduct, and unless we dispose of this stock before business is interfered with we will be forced to pack away these goods, or rent another store.

Prevailing Conditions Force Us to Sell Quickly.

Our Large Sales of the Past Few Days Convince Us That The Public is Quick to Appreciate "Genuine Reductions."

So many good and sensible gifts for Men and Boys that we attempt no description. With apologies to those who could not get waited on last Saturday and Monday and the promise that we will attempt to serve all comers faithfully and promptly, as plenty extra help has been engaged, we invite you to come and investigate. Terms strictly cash. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.

EISEMAN & WEIL,

2 STORES { 3 Whitehall / 26 Whitehall

THE GRAND

Tonight and Saturday Matinee and Night.

M. B. LEAVITT'S Gorgeous Spectacular Extravaganza,

SPIDER AND FLY

Presented Upon a Scale of Grandeur and Regal Splendor.
40—PEOPLE—40
15—HIGH-CLASS SPECIALTIES—15
Night Prices 25c to $1.00. Matinee 25c to 75c.
Sale Now Open.

MONDAY & TUESDAY, DEC. 17-18.
Matinee Tuesday.
Second visit to Atlanta of the Great Comedy Success,

HOYT'S A BLACK SHEEP.

Presented by a Cast of 30—Competent Artists—30
Headed by WILLIAM DE VERE
in his original character of the EDITOR OF THE "ARIZONA TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTION."
Night prices 25c to $1.00. Matinee 25c to 75c.
Sale opens Friday.

COLUMBIA THEATRE

ALL THIS WEEK.
Matinee Saturday.

The Braunig Dramatic Co

TONIGHT,
CREDIT LORRAINE.
Saturday Matinee,
SOLDIER'S SWEETHEART.

All New Specialties. A Carload of Scenery.
Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents. Sale at Miller's.
$25 Given Away Saturday Night.

6 Nights—Beginning Monday, Dec. 17
Matinee Wednesday.
Return of the Favorites,

KLIMT-HEARN CO.

In Repertoire Scenic Productions
Monday Night, the Great Success

"The Fatal Card."

Special scenery for each bill. Change of bill nightly.

NEW LYCEUM

NEW LYCEUM STOCK OPERA CO.

Tonight and Saturday,
OLIVETTE.
Matinee Saturday.

Prices—Evenings, 10, 20 and 30 cents; orchestra seats, 50 cents. Matinee, 10 and 20 cents. Reserved seats on sale at McArthur & Sons Co., 15 Peachtree street, Benjamin's pharmacy, 102 Whitehall; the Kimball house news stand.

The Cypress Lumber Co.

Apalachicola, Fla.



DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, SHINGLES, TANK and LUMBER.

Write for Prices.

"Watch Developments AT CEDARTOWN

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

All creditors of the estate of James Coleman Daniel, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their claims to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. This November 5th, 1900. MRS. JOSEPHINE M. DANIEL, Executrix.

law-6w

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, I will sell before the courthouse door, in said county, on the first Tuesday in January, 1901, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of Jonathan Bridges, deceased: First, part of Lot No. 188, in the 17th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, being one and one-fourth acres, more or less, commencing at the southeast corner of said land lot, and running north 627 feet, thence west 153 feet, thence south 350 feet, thence east 153 feet to commencing corner. Also twenty-five acres, more or less, of land lot 188, in the 17th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, commencing in the center of said lot and running thence north 1,040 feet, thence west along the original line 752 feet, thence south 1,040 feet, thence east 750 feet to the beginning point. Sold for payment of debts and distribution to the heirs at law, terms cash.

MRS. CARRIE M. BRIDGES, Administratrix of Estate of Jonathan M. Bridges, Deceased. dec 7 13 20 27 ja

Ink Used on This Paper Made by the STANDARD Printing Ink Co CINCINNATI, O.

GIFTS OF BEAUTY.

Our show window and show cases display the richest gems and the finest products of the Jeweler's Art. We also show an elegant line of POCKET BOOKS, sterling silver mounted, CHAIN PURSES, UMBRELLAS and STERLING SILVER TOILET ARTICLES too numerous to mention. Our stock must be seen to be appreciated and our advice is simply not to put off buying until the last day.

DAVIS & FREEMAN, Jewelers, 47 Whitehall.

Successors to J. P. Stevens & Bro.

Gold Mounted Pens.

No finer showing anywhere of gold and silver mounted fountain pens than is comprised in our stock.
Not only handsome are these Pens, but useful and very durable. The features that constitute a satisfactory fountain pen are not overlooked in giving the elegant finish.
Our guarantee goes with every pen we sell.

J. P. STEVENS, 47 WHITEHALL ST.

LAST CHANCE

For a tailor-made Xmas Suit, Overcoat or Pants.
We will take your order until Monday, the 17th, and deliver your garments for Xmas.

Popular Prices, Popular Goods, Popular Styles.

SAM KAHN & BRO., 61 Whitehall St.

Xmas Diamonds

A lovely brooch for her. A splendid stud for him. Our collection is all that could be desired. We can make your selection of Diamonds for gifts a pleasant and satisfactory undertaking.

F. J. Stilson
Jeweler. 55 Whitehall St.

Schaul & May.

Special Bargains of Unredeemed Pledges in Diamonds and Watches for sale this week.

We have a fine line of new Watches and Diamonds of all descriptions, for less than elsewhere.
We guarantee to loan or repurchase goods bought from us at 10 per cent discount. Goods sold on easy terms.

SCHAUL & MAY,
Jewelers and Brokers.
1 Decatur St. Kimball House Block.

Nat Kaiser & Co.

THERE IS BUT ONE PLACE TO BUY A FINE DIAMOND —OR— GOOD WATCH REAL CHEAP.

We have new goods also as well as unredeemed pledges.

NAT KAISER & CO.,
Jewelers and Brokers,
Kimball House, Next to Ladies' Entrance.

OPIUM COCAINE AND WHISKY Habits Cured at my Sanatorium, in 30 days. Hundreds of references. 25 years a specialty. Book on Home Treatment sent FREE. Address B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

PETER LYNCH

At 95 Whitehall St.

Dealer in foreign and domestic wines, liquors, tobaccos and all such goods as belong with a first-class liquor store, in fact, it is called by a large number of my customers headquarters for fine and pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes.

Peter Lynch is also running No. 7 W. Mitchell street as his great variety store and is daily getting more and more established as such. He has just received a fresh lot of turnip seed, also on hand fruit jars such as Mason's metal top, Mason's improved glass top and Millville and Woodbury pints, quarts and half gallons.

300 empty spirit and wine barrels, half barrels and kegs. Terms cash.

OPIUM Morphine and Whiskey habits treated without pain or confinement. Cure guaranteed or no pay. B. M. VEAL, Man'gr Lithia Springs Sanitarium, Box 3, Austell, Ga.

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10c per 100 lbs. for ICE from our wagons or factory. Standard Ice Co.

POLICE MATINEE PEN SHOTS

By Gordon Noel Hurtel

Idella's Fat Ma.

"There is an unmistakable air of justification about Idella Durnell," remarked Recorder Broyles at yesterday's police matinee when a tall, giraffe queen from the shady side of Hobo Hollow made her appearance from the waiting room.

"I'm struck, Odella Durnell," the recorder said to the Hobo Queen, as she presented herself, "with the phonetic euphony of your pseudonym. I understand that another Hoboite was struck when she met you last night?"

"Yer am 'ferrin' ter de lick I giv' ole Mattie Jeems," replied Idella.

"So you confess to the blow?" asked the recorder.

"Indeed, I does 'fess ter hit," stated Idella, as she folded her arms and patted her No. 11 on the floor. "I sho did hit ole Matt, and I'se here ter tell de truf an' ter tell yer why 'twas I hit ole Matt."

"Well, why did you hit ole Matt?" the recorder asked.

"Jest bekase she talked skanderlus erbout my pore Ma," was the reply. "Here is one nigger whut hain't er gwine ter stan' still an' let nobody talk ergin her Ma. When ole Matt sed whut she did ergin my pore Ma, I let her hab de bes' in mer shop."

"You will have to tell me what Matt said about your mother," the recorder told Idella.

Then Idella exclaimed, with her voice strained with tragic emotion:

"She made fun ob mer pore Ma bekase she am so fat. Yer know, Jedge Briles, dat mer pore ole Ma am bin er gittin' fatter an' fatter ontell she am weighin' nigh erbout ter 400 pounds. Hit am er techy quesshun wid de fam'ly an' none ob us kin stan' ter h'ar niggers 'ferrin' ter how fat our pore ole Ma is. Hit is sackerlige, dat whut hit is. Ole Matt made fun of mer Ma's fat an' den I gibbed her er beatin'."

"I cannot admit the adipose of any Hobo Ma as a lawful casus belli," remarked Judge Broyles. "If I did, people might accuse me of being fatuous. It is unfortunate that you have so much Ma, Idella, for it seem to mar your happiness. But, after all Mars is the god of war. I will have to fine you $5.75. You must either hide your mother from public gaze or place her in a dime museum."

The Recorder's Operatic Scene.

"Now we will have a scene from 'Il trovatore,'" remarked the recorder when Gabriel Locksley, known as the Gypsy of Devil's Dip, came to the front. "There is bound to be something ill about it, any way."

"Tell me, gemmen," exclaimed the Gypsy, "what is I done ter be drugged erway frum my home lak dis. Lemme be gwine, an' I'll go erway ter mer home in de kentry dere ter stay fer ebber more."

"Just as I said," the recorder stated, "for now we will have 'Home to Our Mountains.' Before you leave us, Gabriel, you will have to explain why you have been cursing everybody in the Dip for a week, and why you fought the officers when they tried to get you to quiet down."

"Oh, hit am de run ob de cyards an' de bottom ob de glass ob coffee groun's," replied the Gypsy, as she waved her hands mysteriously through the air. "De cyards an' de coffee groun's dey tell me dat de enermies ob mine am' layin' fer me, an' dat hit am elder death er blin'ness ef I stays in dis part ob de kentry. So I'se 'lowin' ter git erway frum de ebil speerits an' be gwine back to mer home in de woods."

"Say," said the recorder to a policeman, "this old woman is as crazy as a March hare."

"That's the way the case strikes me," replied the officer.

"Ef she am crazy, hit am de meanest crazy in de worl'!" exclaimed a woman from the Dip.

"I've never seen any other kind of crazy," was the reply of the recorder.

Gabriel had been a quiet listener to the discussion and she rocked herself to and fro as she muttered:

"I'se gwine back ter de kentry cl'ar erway frum all dese ole fool niggers."

"She is talking a little more sensible now," the recorder remarked. "Where is your home in the country, Gabriel?"

"Whar de whangdoodle moaneth fer hits fuss bawn," was the reply. "Oh, dis nigger knows de cyards an' de coffee groun's an' knows dese good fer nuffin Atlanty niggers, too."

"Get the Gypsy sent to the insane asylum," the recorder told the court bailiff. "If she wasn't crazy, she would be a valuable adjunct to the city detective bureau."

Barrell Bob's Downfall.

"I had a time with Bob Williams and his two stolen barrels last night," stated an officer when a negro youth was brought forward. "He had one on his head and was rolling the other in the street. He told me that he had bought the barrels, and offered to go with me and show me the man that sold them. So I began to walk along with Bob and the two barrels and walked until I got tired. He kept tolling me and rolling the barrels from one street to another, claiming he was lost."

"A double barrel affair," remarked Recorder Broyles.

"He is an old offender, your honor," stated the officer, "and he is known as Barrel Bob."

"Yes, I know him," stated the recorder. "He seems to bob up serenely in this court every now and then. Tell us about the barrels, Bob."

"Yassah, I had 'em all rite ernuff," replied Bob, "but I got 'em far' and squar', Jedge Briles. 'Jest bekase I can't rickerlic' whar I got 'em hain't no sign dat I stoled 'em. I buyed dem bar'ls to kerry home ter mer mudder. Mer pore ole mudder 'lowed dat she mus' hab sum trash bar'ls an' she axed me ter git 'em fer her."

And at this critical juncture Barrel Bob broke down and wept.

"Bear up, bear up, Bob," spoke the recorder sympathetically. "You must steel your heart, which ought not to be a hard thing for you to do, as you can steal almost anything else. The story of your ma and the trash is touching, and we will have to touch you for $15.75. I don't suppose that you have the amount, for who steals your purse, steals trash, to quote Shakespeare aptly. So you can go off to the stockade for thirty days for your double barrel steal."

The court bailiff started with Barrel Bob for the waiting door, when the prisoner paused and held back a moment as he cried out:

"Can I ax yer er quesshun, Jedge Briles?"

"Yes, as a valedictory," replied the recorder.

"I wants yer ter sen' dem bar'ls ter mer mudder."

"We will fill them up and send them around on Christmas," the recorder replied.



ROAD WILL GET FRANCHISE

Power Company To Run to the Chattahoochee.

COMMITTEE TO RECOMMEND

Special Meeting of County Board Will Be Held This Morning at 10 O'Clock.

At a meeting of the roads and bridges committee of the board of county commissioners yesterday afternoon it was decided that the petition of the Atlanta Railway and Power Company for franchises on the Marietta road to the river be favorably recommended.

The commitee will recommend that the franchise be granted with certain restrictions. One is that in crossing the river on the Collins bridge that ten feet of clearance be given vehicles so that the usual travel on the structure may not be interfered with in any way.

One of the commissioners will prepare the full text of the recommendation and present it at the special meeting of the county board, which occurs this morning at 10 o'clock. All the members of the committee were present at the session yesterday.

At the last session of the board the street railway company filed a petition signed by President Ernest Woodruff, asking that it be given the privilege of constructing a single or double line of track from the end of the present line on Marietta street near the cotton mills to Ellen N and then on to the river.

This extension, it is understood, means the beginning of the long contemplated electric railway to the town of Marietta, which is twenty miles from Atlanta.

At the regular session of the board it was agreed to hold the special session today for the purpose of taking up the matter of adopting a better road law. While this subject will doubtless consume the greater part of the meeting, there will be other matters for consideration.

THE CASE OF HATTIE HUGHES

Young Victim of the Cocaine Habit Will Return to Her Benefactors—Wants To Get Work.

Hattie Hughes, the young woman who was taken in charge by the police because she ran away from an institution where she was being treated for the cocaine habit, will be given one more opportunity to reform.

She has decided to return to the institution and will be taken there this morning.

She has been promised work when she gets well and she says she will try to make an honest living.

Her case has appealed to the philanthropists of the city and a number of ladies, on reading the story of the girl's life in The Constitution on yesterday morning, took the matter in hand.

"A Furnace of Earth" at Miller's.

MRS. DICKSON SEEKS DIVORCE

Brings Suit Against Her Husband, Charging That He Treated Her Cruelly.

Alleging that her husband had treated her cruelly, Mrs. Kate B. Dickson, through her attorneys, Reynolds & McGill, yesterday filed suit against her husband for divorce.

In her petition she sets out that she and Thomas S. Dickson were married in Florida in 1886. She says they separated in December of last year. Specifically Mrs. Dickson charges that her husband cursed her in the presence of mutual friends and even wrote to people charging her with unbecoming acts.

She says he has not contributed to her support. An order was passed by the court to the effect that service on the defendant might be made by publication.

ATTEMPTED TO DO HIS DUTY

Patrolman Was Then Knocked Off the Car.

WIDOW NOW GETS DAMAGES.

City Court Jury on Yesterday Gave Mrs. Harris $8,094 for Her Husband's Death.

In the first division of the city court yesterday the case of Mrs. Victoria Harris against the Atlanta Railway and Power Company, which was on trial for two days, resulted a verdict for Mrs. Harris for damages amounting to $8,094.

Mrs. Harris was suing for the death of her husband, Patrolman James C. Harris, who was injured by a passing car on the Decatur street line while standing on the running board of an out-going car. Mr. Harris was one of the oldest policemen on the force. After receiving the injuries he lingered about five weeks and died.

Suit was brought by his widow to recover damages to the amount of $20,000. She alleged that the injuries suffered by her husband were inflicted as a result of the alleged negligence of the defendant in allowing its cars to be overcrowded so that passengers were compelled to stand upon the running board.

Patrolman Harris, it seems, when hurt was in the act of making his way to the front of the car to quell a disturbance which had arisen between two passengers. The other car struck him on the head and he was immediately rendered unconscious. In that condition he was taken to the hospital that he might be given the necessary medical attention.

While on the operating table, it is said, the patrolman suddenly regained consciousness, and, imagining himself set upon by a band of ruffians, leaped from the table, took refuge in a corner of the room and defied the doctors to touch him. He never fully regained his mental faculties after that, and his death was only a question of a few days.

The defense attempted to show that the patrolman was intoxicated and that his injuries were the result of his own negligence. This, however, was not borne out by the evidence, although a half pint bottle was found near where he fell when knocked from the car.

During the trial Mrs. Harris was represented by Arnold & Arnold, while Attorneys Goodwin and Hallman appeared for the street railway company.

"A Furnace of Earth" at Miller's.

SENATOR PRICHARD'S VIEWS

He Is Against the Crumpacker Bill To Reduce Representation.

Asheville, N. C., December 13.—(Special.)—In an authorized interview, Senator J. C. Prichard, republican senator of North Carolina, opposes the Crumpacker bill to reduce the south's representation in congress. Crumpacker proposes to reduce North Carolina to five representatives. The senator says:

"Congress does not possess power to reduce North Carolina's representation, and can never exercise such power until it is ascertained that a [illegible] number of citizens have been denied the right to vote. This has not been done, and the face of the election returns does not justify the proposed wholesale reduction. The bill is in the nature of a confession that the government does not possess sufficient power to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of constitutional rights, and is a practical indorsement of the conduct of those who seek to nullify the fifteenth amendment."

It has been generally supposed that the senator would advocate a reduction of representation if the North Carolina constitutional amendment was adopted.

Overstocked . . .

To reduce our stock, we are offering very LOW PRICES on all kinds of rough and dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Sash, Doors, Blinds, and all kinds of building material.

SOUTH GEORGIA LUMBER CO.
O. STEWART, Prop.
'Phone 582. Yard and Office 69 West Hunter St., Corner Madison Ave.

Do You Handle or Use Fertilizers?

If so, it's to YOUR INTEREST to communicate with us promptly. FACTORIES LOCATED all through the South, so as to give OUR CUSTOMERS lowest FREIGHT and BEST SERVICE. Either of our Offices will give your INQUIRIES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO.,
Atlanta, Ga. Charleston, S. C. Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. ADAIR.

FORREST ADAIR. GEORGE W. ADAIR.

8 WALL STREET.

Let your money make money for you. Keep on the lookout for opportunities to invest in real estate where your money will earn something.

There is a tendency now for factories to move from out the center of town to less crowded districts. We want to show you a piece of property fronting 100 feet on Jones avenue, just across the street from Conklin's factory. This property has a depth of 189 feet and a frontage of 100 feet on Bush street—three street fronts, nearly half an acre of land, two houses with room for four more, and proximity to the railroad making it available for factory purposes. We can sell this property at such a figure that it now pays 9 per cent on the investment, although only one-third improved, and we commend it to purchasers as property with a future to it, and absolutely a bargain now. Call for price and exact location.

G. W. ADAIR, No. 8 Wall Street.

A. F. LIEBMAN

Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

1900 has been the most prosperous year for the south in a decade. Manufacturers, merchants and all will find at the end of the year that they have made money which will and must seek investment in Atlanta real estate, because Atlanta dirt has proven the best, safest and most profitable investment if bought judiciously. I am preparing a list of special properties that will sell. If you have anything in this line to dispose of and are willing to make the price an inducement, it will be to your best interests to communicate with

A. F. Liebman,
28 Peachtree street.

HERE IS A BARGAIN.

A GOOD HOME, SIX ROOMS, PRYOR STREET, $1,750. THIS IS ONE OF THE SNAPS THAT COME ALONG ONLY OCCASIONALLY. CALL QUICK, AS IT WILL CERTAINLY SELL.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.,
8 SOUTH BROAD ST.

J. T. Holleman. Raymond Robson.

ROBSON & HOLLEMAN,

Real Estate and Renting Agents.

We solicit consignment of property for rent and for sale.
Renting a Specialty.
Bell Phone 1397. Second floor front, Gould Building.

HOTEL NORMANDIE,

Broadway and 38th St., New York City.

Absolutely fireproof. European Plan. Located in the amusement district, the liveliest and most interesting part of the city. CHAS. A. ATKINS & CO.

COAL

We receive daily and have on hand more Coal than is mined by any single mine in the Southern States. Our shipments come from Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, and we can fill your orders for Lump, Nut, Mine Run, and Nut and Slack QUICKER THAN ANY MINE.

KEILEY COAL AND ICE CO.

COAL SCUTTLES FREE. PHONE 894.

Liquefied Carbonic Acid Gas.

N. P. PRATT LABORATORY, Manufacturing Chemists, ATLANTA, GA

THE WRONGED GOAT, OR THE CHIEF'S BLUNDER

The chief of police of Atlanta has made a blunder, a most palpable blunder, which may put a legal estoppel to a procedure of police jurisprudence.

The chief has attached his signature to an announcement, which is auspiciously placarded in front of the police barracks on a billboard stating:

"There will be sold at public outcry on December 22d one Billy Goat."

Despite the formal, legal, public announcement, there is no billy goat in the possession, power or control of the police authorities of Atlanta.

The chief's friends and allies do not hesitate to say that they believe the chief made the blunder upon honest and what he thought was reliable information; on the other hand, those who are not disposed to look upon the error forgivingly say that misinformation upon such a vital question does not exculpate the chief.

There is no doubt that the chief meant well. He fixed the sale of the alleged billy goat for December 22d, the Saturday before Christmas, with a view to having some one buy the goat for Santa Claus. There is nothing on earth that would give the average boy more wholesome delight or louder exultations of pleasure than for a billy goat to be placed in his stocking. This must have made a strong appeal to the chief.

From every standpoint it seems as if the chief's error was more from the head than the heart.

How did it occur? Ah, that is where the goat tale comes in.

One winter night a policeman discovered a goat idling and loitering on his beat. The goat was sent to the pound, which is an extra stall in the police stables.

Chief Manly was at once informed of the affair and he had filed on his desk a formal and what he believed to be a full, fair and impartial report of the matter. Acting under the law he had the goat advertised by posting in front of the barracks. He worded the advertisement from the report which had been given him, and he wrote: "One Billy Goat."

The advertisement is illegal and will probably be so declared should any law-abiding, law-loving citizen decide to interfere.

The chief of police gave the goat's first name wrong. He wrote it boldly and plainly: "Billy," and it should have been: "Nannie."

That is why the chief is being criticised for the palpable blunder he has made.

So much for the facts in the case. But what of the outcome? Can the goat now be lawfully sold? There is not time enough to readvertise the goat unless the matter is postponed another month. There is no doubt that the advertisement as it now exists is illegal, although the city attorney, it is said, may advise the chief of police that a goat is a goat for a' that. A young attorney stated at the police barracks yesterday that he believed there was a supreme court decision to the effect that front names of animals didn't count for much, and then he said something about "lex non scripta."

But what if some friend or ally of the goat should rise up and say that the sale shall not take place? Suppose the chief of police should be served with a writ of mandamus? Could he legally and rightfully sell a nannie goat when he had advertised her as a billy goat?

What would it amount to if it was argued that any goat held under duress by the police, might be considered as a police billie goat? Or what would it do if the chief or the police powers referred to bill boards or board bills?

All such bosh would be entirely irrelevant.

The chief of police of Atlanta has made a blunder and it may be best after all for him to admit it manfully and declare the goat sale off for another month.

G. N. H.

THE NEW DEPOT

Is not yet assured, but gold glasses purchased of us as Xmas gifts will be exchanged and the eyes carefully fitted without additional cost after the holidays. A. K. Hawkes, 12 Whitehall street.

Said To Hail from Georgia.

Knoxville, Tenn., December 13.—(Special.)—Jasper Panter, alias Will Holt, white, and Jim Williams, colored, have been arrested charged with robbing a freight train at Morristown. It is said Panter is from Blue Ridge and Williams from Albany, Ga., and that Panter recently served a term in the Georgia penitentiary.

HELLO, 105? SAM WALKER'S? 32 and 33 Peachtree St. Have you received your new line of Xmas novelties? Yes! come and see them.

SPECIAL NOTICES

FUNERAL NOTICE.

SHIELDS.—The friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Lewis and Mr. R. H. Shaw are requested to attend the funeral of Mrs. W. S. Shields today at 2:30 p. m. from her late residence at 329 Capitol avenue. Interment at Oakland cemetery. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers and will meet at the Barclay undertaking establishment at 2 p. m. today: Messrs. E. S. Fairbanks, Mooney Cason, F. J. Eddleman, G. C. Goddard, W. W. Grist and William Sands.

RAOUL.—Died, in New Orleans, La., on the night of December 12th, Mary Eliza Raoul, wife of Dr. Benjamin F. Taylor, of that city. Mrs. Taylor was the sister of Mr. W. G. Raoul, of Atlanta, Ga.

MEETING.

Attention, Sir Knights! You are courteously requested to meet at the asylum of Coeur de Lion commandery, No. 4, K. T., corner Pryor and Hunter streets, this (Friday) evening at 7 o'clock in full uniform to march in a body to the Masonic fair. All visiting sir knights courteously invited to participate.

GEORGE W. CASE, E. C.
A. H. VANDYKE, C. G.
W. O. STAMPS, Recorder.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, December 13.—8 p. m.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday

Georgia—Rain Friday, Saturday fair; brisk to high east to south winds on the coast.

Virginia—Rain and colder Friday. Saturday rain or snow and colder; winds becoming brisk northerly on the coast.

North and South Carolina—Rain Friday, Saturday fair in western, rain in eastern portion; winds becoming brisk to high northeasterly.

Eastern Florida—Rain Friday and Saturday, except fair in extreme southern portion; colder Saturday in northern and central portion; fresh to brisk southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

Alabama and West Florida—Rain in eastern, fair in western portion Friday. Saturday fair; fresh to brisk northerly winds on the coast.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Fair Friday and Saturday; fresh northerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Friday and Saturday; light to fresh northerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair Friday and Saturday; variable winds.

Mean temperature	[illegible]
Normal temperature	[illegible]
Highest temperature	[illegible]
Lowest temperature	[illegible]
Rainfall in 24 hours	[illegible]
Excess of rainfall since Jan. 1	[illegible]

From Other Stations.

STATIONS.	Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Rainfall in 24 hours.
Abilene, clear	52	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo, snow	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston, rain	62	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charlotte, cloudy	48	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chattanooga, cloudy	46	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, cloudy	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, clear	34	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corpus Christi, clear	60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, clear	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dodge City, clear	48	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galveston, cloudy	62	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huron, clear	14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacksonville, rain	64	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, rain	42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knoxville, clear	40	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis, clear	52	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile, rain	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery, rain	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans, rain	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, clear	44	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk, clear	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, clear	36	[illegible]	[illegible]
Palestine, clear	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raleigh, clear	48	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rapid City, clear	36	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, clear	38	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, cloudy	8	8	[illegible]
Savannah, rain	62	62	[illegible]
Tampa, rain	68	74	[illegible]
Vicksburg, cloudy	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington, part cloudy	62	[illegible]	[illegible]

T indicates trace of rain or snow.

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

OPERA GLASSES.

We have a choice line of the genuine Lemaire opera glasses; also a full assortment of reading glasses and magnifiers of all sizes; thermometers, hydrometers, etc. Hawkes, 12 Whitehall.

INDICTED TWO POLICEMEN

Saloon Man Prosecutes Sergeant Braselton and Wagon Driver Hewitt for Alleged Assault.

Upon indictments found by the grand jury, Desk Sergeant Robert Braselton and Wagon Driver Sam Hewitt, of the police department, were placed under bond yesterday morning to answer to the charge of assault and battery.

The prosecutor is S. C. Little, a saloon man of Decatur street. About three weeks ago Little went to the police barracks to inquire about a woman who was locked up. He was told that the woman was too drunk to be liberated on bond. This did not satisfy him and he persisted in trying to get the woman out.

Some words were passed and Little was told to leave the barracks. The final result was that Little was placed under arrest and when he resisted force was used by Sergeant Braselton and Officer Hewitt in locking him up.

The case against Little was dismissed the next morning at the request of Sergeant Braselton.

Little went before the grand jury and and had the two officers indicted on the charge of an assault.

The officers quickly gave bonds of $ and say they are ready at any time for trial.

Big Discount Sale. . . .

Now is your opportunity to get the best merchandise for the money ever brought to Atlanta. We have about

200 Men's and Young Men's fine Suits and Overcoats worth $12.00, $12.50 and $15.00 your choice

At $9.90.

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